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REPLIES QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE PREVENTION OF SLAUGHTER OF COWS · 1927

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REPLIES

TO THE

QUESTIONNAIRE ISSUED BY THE COMMITTEE

FOR THE

PREVENTION OF SLAUGHTER OF COWS

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
ಕರ್ನಾಟಕ ರಾಜ್ಯ ಪತ್ರಾಗಾರ
(ಇಲಾಖಾ ಗ್ರಂಥಾಲಯ)
ಪತ್ರಿಕೆ ಕ್ರಮಾಂಕ Accession No. 13/1953
ದಿನಾಂಕ Date.....

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1927

PREVENTION OF SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

G. O. No. P. 710-26--Legis. 12-26-1, dated 10th August 1926.

QUESTIONNAIRE.

(1) Name of witness

(2) Age

(3) Occupation

(4) Residence

(5) Caste, Community or Religion

(6) Please state in case you have any special experience or knowledge of—(i) cattle-breeding, (ii) dairy farming, (iii) hide and skin trade, (iv) beef trade, (v) go-salas, and (vi) cattle, generally.

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NOTE.—For purposes of this questionnaire, the word "Cow" means the female of a bull. The word "Cattle" means all bovine animals.

An extra sheet is attached for writing answers when they are too long to be written in the space provided against the questions. The number of the question may kindly be noted when using the sheet.

1. Do you consider it necessary that the slaughter of cows should be prevented in the State?

2. If you do, what are your grounds for it? Are they religious, economic or humanitarian or, are they based on considerations of inter-communal goodwill, peace and harmony? Please state your grounds in the order of their importance.

3. (*a*) Would you include in the prohibition only pregnant and milch cows or extend it to barren and aged cows?

(*b*) Would you also extend the prohibition to bulls, bullocks, aged or otherwise defective, buffaloes, calves and heifers of all horned cattle?

4. What is the approximate number of the various kinds of bovine animals now slaughtered, whether in or outside the slaughterhouses, in a year in Mysore or in any part of the State? In the latter case, define the area

(1) Pregnant and milch cows

(2) Barren and aged cows

(3) Bulls

(4) Bullocks, aged or otherwise defective

(5) Buffaloes

(6) Heifers of all horned cattle

(7) Calves of all horned cattle

5. What are the chief centres of cattle-slaughter in the State, and what is the average number of cattle of different descriptions slaughtered in each such centre? Please give approximate figures against each class described below :—

(1) Pregnant and milch cows

(2) Barren and aged cows

(3) Bulls

(4) Bullocks, aged or otherwise defective

(5) Buffaloes

(6) Heifers of all horned cattle

(7) Calves of all horned cattle

6. What is the number of persons that are generally employed in :—

(*a*) Slaughterhouses

(*b*) Sale of beef

(*c*) Tanning hides

(*d*) Manufacturing goods from such leather

(*e*) Exporting beef or hides

7. From whom the butchers or their agents procure cattle for purposes of slaughter?

8. Is the breeding and maintenance of stock for beef prevalent to any extent in the State and if so, where and to what extent?

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9. What is the average price of a cow or bull sold for purposes of slaughter ?

10. Which are the communities and classes that generally use beef as food ?

11. How does the price of beef compare with the price of other kinds of meat ?

12. Would the prohibition of the slaughter of (*a*) cows and (*b*) all other cattle affect the food supply of the State as a whole ? If it would, is it advisable in the present state of our food production ?

13. How are cows which are no longer useful for breeding or milk-supply usually disposed of ?

14. Are they used for ploughing, draught or other purposes or sold for slaughter, and if so, in what proportion ?

15. What is the effect of the slaughter of cattle as allowed at present on the breed of cattle, on agriculture, etc.

16. How do you think the breed is likely to be affected by the preservation of all kinds of cows ?

17. What is the average annual yield of milk from cows of different local breeds ?

18. Do you think the prohibition of cow-slaughter will increase the milk-supply of the State ? Can you roughly estimate the extent of the increase ? Would it in any way affect the price of milk ?

19. Do you think the prohibition of cow-slaughter would reduce the infant mortality in the State ?

20. How will the prevention of cow-slaughter affect the available fodder supply of the State ?

21. To what extent is it likely to increase the manure supply of the State ?

22. Would such increase be commensurate with the cost involved in the maintenance of cows the slaughter of which are prohibited ?

23. Would the prohibition of the slaughter of cows affect the hide trade of the State and if so, how ?

24. How does the hide value of a slaughtered cow compare with that of a cow that dies a natural death ?

25. (*a*) Is it likely that the necessity of having to maintain aged and unserviceable cows will affect the owners' capacity to properly maintain useful cattle ?

(*b*) If it is, what are your proposals for the maintenance of aged and unserviceable cattle ?

26. Are there any go-salas or pinjrapoles in your part of the State ?

(i) What is their number ?

(ii) How many cows and other cattle are being maintained in them ?

(iii) what is their cost and how is it met ?

27. Do you advocate the maintenance of go-salas or pinjrapoles by the State and in what places ? What is likely to be the cost ?

28. Would you advise legislation prohibiting the sale or export of (*a*) cows, and (*b*) other cattle, for purposes of slaughter and if so, what steps would you propose to make the measure practicable ?

29. If not, what measures would you propose to prevent the removal of (*a*) cows and (*b*) other cattle to adjoining British territories for purposes of slaughter ?

30. Would you also prohibit the import of beef into the State ?

31. If you desire the prevention of cow slaughter on religious grounds, will you please refer us to the religious texts upon which you rely? Or do you rely purely on religious practice and sentiment?

32. Are there any laws or rules of (*a*) Your own, (*b*) or other religions, which either (i) enjoin or (ii) permit the sacrifice of cows? Will you please refer us to such texts? Or is such sacrifice based upon considerations of economy and convenience?

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33. Is legislation desirable for the purpose of preventing cow-slaughter or would you advocate prohibition in any other way?

34. If legislation be deemed necessary, should the prohibition be enforcible by the direct action of the State or by indirect action through Municipalities or other local agencies?

35. Is such legislation likely to cause hardship to any classes or communities? If so, name them and explain the nature or extent of the hardship?

36. If a considerable section of the population is likely to feel aggrieved thereby, what action would you propose with a view to secure their reconciliation?

37. Can you cite any instances of inter-communal disturbance in the State on account of the slaughter of cows? In what places have such cases occurred?

38. Are there any measures, other than legislation which you would suggest for securing the protection of cows and the promotion of their welfare?

39. Have you any other observations to make on the subject of the prohibition of cow-slaughter?

Replies to the Questionnaire issued by the Committee for the Prevention of Slaughter of Cows.

1. Mr. Mohamed Ghouse Peer.

Secretary, Anjumane-Islamiah, Mysore.

(MUSLIM-SUNNI.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Cow-slaughter should not be prohibited. To prevent only cow-slaughter permitting other animals to be slaughtered is not at all humanitarian. To break a long standing custom by means of legislation will create disunion among the different communities. Koran enjoins slaughter of cows. Pregnant and milch cows are not generally slaughtered.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In the Mysore State, cows are slaughtered in places where Jews, Muslims, Europeans, Xians, Adidravidas and Adikarnatakas inhabit. Daily number of slaughtered cows is more than 500 roughly; or 1,82,500 per annum. The places where cows are slaughtered and their daily number are as under:—

1. Mysore City	.. 15	8. Sandghatta	.. 5
2. Bangalore	.. 125	9. Hunsur	.. 4
3. Channapatna	.. 10	10. Sosale	.. 10
4. Kolar Gold Fields	.. 15	11. Chikkanhundi	.. 15
5. Closepet	.. 5	12. Siddaramanhundi	.. 10
6. Mandya	.. 5	13. French Rocks and at many other places also	.. 5
7. Attikoppa	.. 10		

The number of employees engaged in occupations connected with cow-slaughter is shown below:—

1. In slaughter-houses—1,500 at the rate of three persons per cow.
2. In selling beef—10,000.
3. In leather tanning—20,000.
4. In making leather goods—4 lakhs.
5. In selling hides—5,000.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cows are purchased for slaughter from village markets and also from Hindu raiyats at about Rs. 5 per head.

Cows are not maintained in the Mysore State for the purpose of slaughter.

The price of each cow or ox sold for slaughter is about Rs. 5.

Adidravidas, Adikarnatakas, Xians, Europeans, Jews and Muslims, generally use beef as their food, which is cheaper.

Mutton is sold at 10 annas a seer;

Beef at $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas per seer.

If cow-slaughter is prohibited, the price of mutton may rise to Re. 1 a seer.

Effect on the supply of articles of food in the State by prohibition of the slaughter of cows and other cattle:—

1. Unemployment will increase;
2. Poor people will die of hunger;
3. Atmosphere will become contaminated;
4. If flesh-eaters become less, the products of particular kinds of trees will decrease;
5. Famine will make its appearance in the land;
6. Poor people will be unable to include sufficient proteid in their diet and their health will thereby deteriorate.

In any circumstance, prohibition of cow-slaughter is not desirable.

Cows which are not fit for breeding purposes and which do not yield any milk may advantageously be slaughtered for food supply.

Other economic grounds— (Qns. 14-25)

Cows unfit for breeding and which do not yield milk cannot also be used for ploughing or draught. Old and useless cows are sold by raiyats to butchers.

The percentage of such cows may be 5; by cow-slaughter, the breed of bovine animals will increase and raiyats will become rich. Agriculture will improve.

Protection of old, useless and barren cows can never improve the stock of cattle.

Country cow yields 100 seers of milk per annum.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will result in decrease of milk-supply. The price of milk has increased owing to the increase in the number of hotels.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter and infant mortality have no connection with each other.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will result in decrease of fodder and milk.

If only the burning of dung cakes and smearing of floors with dung are done away with, there will be improvement in the supply of manure.

When the supply of fodder decreases, the cost of maintenance will increase.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will adversely affect the hide trade.

The hide of a dead cow costs 25% less than that of a slaughtered cow. The maintenance of old and useless cows will adversely affect the maintenance of useful cows. It is better to dispose of old and useless cows by slaughter.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There is a Gosala at Channapatna and a Pinjrapole near the Chamundi.

The Muslim subjects will not be in favour of establishing Gosalas or Pinjrapoles from State Funds.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28 30)

Prevention of the sale of cattle for purposes of slaughter and of transporting them to foreign places by means of legislation is not desirable. Such action is against the religion of Islam.

The sale of cattle should not also be prohibited for this will be against the principles of free trade.

The import of beef should not also be prevented.

Religious Grounds— (Qns. 31-32)

There is no prohibition against the slaughter of cows among the Muslims, Jews and Xians.

Even Hinduism does not prohibit cow-slaughter.

God has enjoined in the Koran that cow shall be slaughtered.

Islam has conferred a great facility and an economic benefit, inasmuch as any seven persons may join together, or, all the members of a family may combine and offer a single cow for sacrifice, thereby saving the life of a number of sheep and the cost thereon.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action.—(Qns. 33-39)

Any legislation or executive action will bring about disunion and result in breach of peace and it is also against humanitarian principles.

Prohibition is not called for on any of the grounds referred to.

If cow-slaughter is prohibited by means of legislation, etc., Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas, Xians, Jews and Muslims will suffer; the trade of Muslim merchants will suffer; the manufacture of articles of leather, etc., will decrease; unemployment will increase; in days of famine, persons addicted to flesh eating will die in large numbers; the price of mutton will increase; the price of cereals and vegetables will become exorbitant; the price of ghee will increase; poor people cannot take in proteid in sufficient quantities and will thereby deteriorate in constitution; disunion will become the order of the day; the number of good and useful cows will decrease; milk supply will grow less; fodder will be insufficient; the number of old and useless cows will increase; the income of raiyats will be affected; the measure will be construed as showing partiality to Hindus and wounding the sentiments of Muslims.

It is hoped that the Government of His Highness will consider the *pros* and *cons* of the question and will not take the lead in prohibiting cow-slaughter.

2. Munshi Mohamed Jaffer Sheriff.

Khaki Merchant, Police Line, Tiptur.

(MUSLIM-SUNNI.)

General Opinion and recommendation—(Qns.1—3)

Cow-slaughter has been sanctioned not since 1,300 years ago but it was prevalent from time immemorial and will go on for ever. Man is not made for the world and all that inhabit it but the whole world has been created for the use of man. Excluding all other cattle, it is not known why slaughter of cows only is proposed to be prohibited.

The lives of cattle are dear. But why of all the other countries, steps should be taken only in a small State like Mysore to prevent cow-slaughter? If protection of cattle is the ideal in view, how are we to protect them from the prey of wild beasts?

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Milk can be had from buffalo, goat, sheep and camel; the slaughter of cows will not affect milk-supply.

Thousands of poor people whose income is limited, live on beef.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Motor cars are now used widely. In course of time, horses may replace bullocks in ploughing; then there will be a great surplus of bullocks which, if not sold for slaughter, will have to be maintained without getting any use from them. If certain number of cattle are not slaughtered every day, leather trade will suffer and will cause great hardship to the rich and poor alike.

Cattle are being slaughtered for the past 1,000 years; yet, there have been no complaints based on economic grounds that the slaughter has caused cattle-famine or adversely affected the breed of cattle.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Islam permits beef-eating (*Vide* Jooz 'Valo Annana' chapter 8 Koran).

Suva-e-Bakbar-Koran may also be kindly perused.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

The Government and the general public can realise that any attempt to pass legislation will interfere with the religious liberty of the Muslims.

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3. Mr. Mohamed Akbar Razvi.

Zamindari Profession, Khaziarah Mohallah, Sitapur (Oudh).

(SYED.)

General Opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

It is very necessary to prohibit the slaughter of cows for, by this means, there will be perfect union between Hindus and Muslims. Prohibition will bring forth political and religious freedom to the people. Decrease in the stock of cattle will benefit agriculture. Beef-eating injures one's health. All cows (pregnant, milch, barren and old) should be included for prohibition.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The price of an ordinary cow or bullock is about Rs. 15 or 16. Cows maintained for slaughter cost Rs. 40 to 50 each.

Generally persons belonging to backward communities and uncivilized men eat beef in large quantities.

Cows can be purchased at less cost but beef is not cheaper than mutton (in Oudh). The difference between their costs is not much in some places.

Cows which are not fit for breeding purposes or milk-supply may be kept in Gosalas.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Cows which are unfit for breeding purposes or milk-supply are not used for ploughing or draught, etc., but are sold away for slaughter.

The present slaughter of cows is responsible for decrease in cattle-stock and the rise in prices.

If all cows are protected, the stock will deteriorate, unless special measures are not adopted.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will counteract infant mortality.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be increased.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

An enactment is necessary to prevent sale or transport of protected cattle.

The import of beef should also be stopped.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Cow-slaughter and beef eating are not the essentials of Islam.

Please refer to the journal ' Islami Goraksha ' by Syed Nazir Ahmed Saheb.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary.

It must be administered by Government. Prohibition will not cause any hardship to any party; and none will complain against such a measure. Besides legislation, farms may be established for the maintenance and protection of cows.

4, Nawab Sher Khan Jamand, Kutbul-Mulk Bahadur.

Political Pensioner, Honnali.

(Muslim Hanafi).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

There is no necessity for totally prohibiting cow-slaughter, as it is a religious right. The question may be left to Hindus and Muslims for amicable settlement. Pregnant and milch cows should be prohibited from being slaughtered and not barren and old cows and bullocks, and old and maimed buffaloes and calves.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers and their agents procure cattle for slaughter from raiyats and also purchase them from outside the State from Rs. 8 to 10 per head.

Cows are not maintained only for slaughter.

The price per head of cattle purchased for slaughter varies between Rs. 8 and Rs. 10.

Generally Muslims eat beef on account of their poverty which makes them unable to purchase mutton. Cows are used for sacrifice on account of economy.

Prohibition will harm the poor Muslims.

Prohibition is necessary to a certain extent, provided it is in accordance with law.

Cows which are unfit for milk-supply, etc., are sold away on account of the difficulties in their maintenance.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Bullocks are found in sufficient numbers; hence there is no need to employ cows which are not fit for breeding purposes or milk-supply, for ploughing, etc.

Cow-slaughter is not so extensive in the Mysore State as to affect its agriculture.

Cows found in the Mysore State do not yield so much milk as certain other varieties of them.

The extent to which cow-slaughter prevails at present will in no way affect seriously the supply of milk.

The present supply of milk is not insufficient for infants and the reduction of infant mortality is not dependent on prohibition.

Prohibition may increase the available manure supply.

It is difficult to estimate as to whether increase of manure-supply will be commensurate with the cost involved in the maintenance of cows, the slaughter of which is prohibited.

There is no difference in cost between the hide of a dead cow and a slaughtered cow, if the leather is in a good condition.

Maintenance of old and useless cows deprives useful cows of proper care towards them ; the former may therefore be given protection in Pinjrapoles.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles, may be established, provided they can be established by the mutual good-will of Hindus and Muslims and not by means of legislation.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Useful cattle should be prohibited from being slaughtered and Government can prohibit also export of such cattle.

No measures are necessary to prevent the removal of cows and other cattle to adjoining British territories for purposes of slaughter but this may be left to the raiyats for mutual settlement as in British India.

To prevent the import of beef is to interfere with the religious rights.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Islam permits cow-slaughter. Useful cattle may be prohibited from being slaughtered for the sake of establishing unity and the means of prohibition may be found out if Hindus and Muslims join together and discuss.

From an economic point of view cow-slaughter is beneficial to the poor.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33 39)

No man can prohibit a thing whose use has been enjoined by God. Government should not interfere in such matters. Any interference will wound the religious sentiments of Muslims. The matter may be better left to the communities themselves for settlement. There is no information of any riot having taken place in the State in connection with the present slaughter of cows.

Let the Hindus and Muslims settle the question among themselves, as resolved at the Unity Conference.

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5. Moulvi Md. Sikandaruddin.

Retired Teacher, Arabic College, Mysore.

(Muslim.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Cow-slaughter is obligatory and necessary and the present practice will have to continue. Useful animals are not included among the cattle now slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers and their agents procure animals mostly from Hindu and Brahmin owners at a price between Rs. 5 and 10. Cows are not maintained in the State for the purpose of slaughter.

(The average price of each cow or bull sold for purposes of slaughter is not more than Rs. 9 or 10 and not less than Rs. 4 or 5).

Europeans, Xians, Adi-Dravidas, etc., use beef to a large extent. Its use is not so wide among Muslims.

If the price of mutton is 10 annas per seer, that of beef may be 3 annas.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will greatly affect the food-stuffs.

(Cows which are no longer useful for breeding or milk supply cannot be disposed of except by selling them for slaughter.)

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Animals which are unfit for ploughing the land or for dragging carts are either slaughtered or sold away.

Cow-slaughter does not adversely affect the breed of cattle or agricultural operations. It may be seen that at present agriculture is improving day by day.

If all sorts of cows are preserved, milch cows cannot be properly taken care of.

Increase or decrease of milk supply is not dependent on cow-slaughter but on public demand. Infant mortality is not the effect of cow-slaughter.

The prevention of cow-slaughter will greatly affect the available fodder-supply of the State.

Insufficiency of manure is due to the use of dung cakes and smearing houses with dung by the Hindus.

If cow-slaughter is prohibited, the cost of maintaining useless cows will outweigh the price of manure; and hidetrade will suffer.

The hide of a slaughtered cow costs Rs. 8 or 10, whereas that of a dead cow costs about Re. 1 or Rs. 2.

The maintenance of aged and unserviceable cows will affect the owners' capacity to properly maintain useful cows; the former may therefore either be slaughtered or sold away.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be established by Government as it is not its duty.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale of transport of protected cattle —(Qns. 28-30)

The Imperial Government may be consulted as the question *re* legislation prohibiting the sale or export of cows, etc., for slaughter, and of preventing the removal of cows, etc., to adjoining British territories and of importing beef are international.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

The origin of cow-slaughter can be traced to religious sanction and political and economical grounds. Koran, Hadees, etc., all prove this fact.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation has no place in the slaughter of cows. If Government interfere and legislate prohibition of cow-slaughter, the incidents that occurred in Kashmir will be repeated in this State and it will be impossible to rectify the situation afterwards. Prohibition of cow-slaughter is against the injunctions of Koran and Hadees. In Hyderabad and Bhopal, cow-slaughter may have been prohibited to pacify the Hindu subjects who are in a minority in those States. As, in the Mysore State, Muslims are in a minority, their pacification is incumbent on its ruler who is the real protector of Islam. Legislation will cause riots and wound the minds of the Muslims. Prohibition will affect about ten lakhs of persons who will consider it as an uncalled for interference with their religious beliefs.

Every one has a right to act according to the behest of the religion he adheres to and none can interfere in them.

There has been no instance of inter-communal disturbance in the State, as there are no mischievous leaders here.

Cows may be protected not by legislation, but by purchasing and maintaining all useless animals.

6. Mr. Mazhar Hussain Khan.

Education Department, Mysore.

(MUSLIM.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of cows should not be prevented; only barren and aged cows may be slaughtered, also bulls, bullocks, aged or otherwise defective buffaloes calves, and heifers.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Cows are slaughtered in places where Muslims, Europeans, Xians, Adikarnatakas and non-Sanathan Dharmeas inhabit.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers or their agents procure cattle mostly from cultivators and from persons who are unable to maintain them, at a price from Rs. 8 to 20.

Breeding and maintenance of stock for *beef* is not prevalent in the State.

The average price of a cow varies between Rs. 8 and 20.

Muslims, Europeans, Indian Xians, Adi-karnatakas, Bedars and Mahrattas use beef as food.

The price of beef varies between as. 2 and 4, that of meat between as. 6 and Rs. 2.

Prohibition will affect the food supply of the State as a whole and the demand for eggs and fouls will increase.

Cows not useful for breeding or milk supply are all slaughtered away.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Slaughter will improve the breed of cattle and will not affect agriculture.

Preservation of all kinds of cows degenerates the breed.

The average annual yield of milk is nearly 150 seers per cow.

Prohibition will not increase the milk supply as milch cows are never slaughtered.

Infant mortality has no connection with slaughter of cows.

Prevention will result in scarcity of fodder; it will not affect manure supply because manure is obtained largely from other sources. It affects the hide trade. Import of hides will cause loss to raiyats. Hide of a dead cow is unsuitable for tanning and colouring, whereas the hide of a slaughtered cow will be durable and soft.

Aged and unserviceable cows may best be slaughtered.

Gosalas—Qns. (26-27)

There appear to be a few Gosalas or Pinjrapoles in the State, but only in name and for show merely.

Gosalas or Pinjrapoles should not be maintained by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is necessary to prohibit sale or export of cows, etc., for slaughter. It is not necessary to adopt any measures to prevent the removal of cows, etc., to adjoining British territories for slaughter.

The import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

The Vedas prescribe meat for certain sacrifices and at certain festivals (*Vide* Historians' History of the World Vol. II—P. 533).

Koran permits the use of cattle for food (*Vide* Sura-Ma-e-da commencing from "Vo hillat lakum baheematil inami illa ma etli alaikum").

The description of such cattle is given in Sura An-am (*Vide* portion commencing from "Vo mi-nal in-a-mi hamu-la-hu Vo far-sha..... ..... mubeen").

A translation of the Arabic questions is given by the witness himself on page 6 of his replies.

Recommendations regarding **ecutive action—(Qns. 33-39)**

Legislation not n gislation will cause hardship. To secure the reconciliation of persor el aggrieved by legislation, it is necessary not to interfere with them; en no inter-communal disturbance, but prevention may lead to riots i

'Education' will se ion of cows and promotion of their welfare.

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7. Mr. S. A. Rahim Pasha.

President, Muslim National Assembly, Bowringpet, Merchant and Contractor.

(Sunni Muslim.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

As far as considered, prevention of cow-slaughter seems to be unnecessary. Cow-slaughter has not affected inter-communal good-will in the past hundreds of years.

It is folly to slaughter pregnant and milch cows.

Extension of prohibition to bulls, bullocks, etc., is uncalled for.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In Bowringpet and the K. G. F. about 10,000 cattle are slaughtered yearly.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers or their agents get cattle for slaughter from the neighbouring big shandies at Rs. 10—20 per head.

In the State, cows are not maintained for slaughter.

Backward communities like Chamaras, Adidravidas and Totis use beef as their food. Poor Muslims also use it as food.

The price of beef per lb. is from 6 pies to 2 annas.

Do mutton do 4 annas to 8 annas.

If cow-slaughter is prohibited, it would be impossible to purchase vegetables for then, their price will increase ten-fold. Cows unfit for breeding or milk-supply should be slaughtered.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Some of the cows unfit for breeding or milk-supply are used for agricultural purposes, but most of them are sold away for slaughter.

The present slaughter of cows has not affected the breed or the agricultural operations.

As milch cows are not slaughtered, the present slaughter of cows will not affect the milk-supply.

Infant-mortality and cow-slaughter have no relationship with each other.

Prohibition will raise the price of fodder and fodder itself will not be available in sufficient quantities, and consequently, cattle will die of starvation.

The cost of maintenance of cows will outweigh that of manure.

Prohibition will affect the hide trade. Boots and shoes will become costly.

There is a difference of only a rupee between the hide of a slaughtered cow and a dead cow.

Maintenance of aged and useless cows will affect the supply of fodder and it will become rare to see a properly maintained cow afterwards.

It is impossible and uncalled for to maintain aged and unserviceable cows.

Slaughter of cows has an economic value.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There are no Gosalas in Bowringpet or the K. G. F.

Instead of establishing Gosalas, it would be better to improve the grazing lands.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Cattle fit for slaughter are rarely exported. If bullocks maintained with great care and fed well are transported, the condition of raiyats will deteriorate.

If the export of sheep is prevented, mutton will become cheap and as a result thereof, cow-slaughter must decrease.

It is unnecessary to prevent export of cattle to British Territories for slaughter.

It is unnecessary to prevent the import of beef.

Religious Grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

There is no prohibition of cow-slaughter in religion.

Cow-slaughter is necessary on religious grounds and the conditions of the country also demand it.

Koran enjois cow-slaughter.

Slaughter of cows has also an economic value.

Recommendations regarding Legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation unnecessary; nor prohibition called for on any other ground.

Prohibition will cause hardship to the poor people.

Cheapness of mutton will reconcile persons who will feel aggrieved if legislation is adopted.

Inter-communal strife on account of cow-slaughter has not occurred till now in the State.

No measures need be taken for securing the protection of cows and the promotion of their welfare.

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8. Mr. Haji A. Md. Husain.

Secretary Muslim Planters' Association, Chikmagalur.

(MUSLIM.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

There is proof of permission of cow-slaughter in the Koran. Nobody can prevent this as Koran enjoins obedience to its injunctions.

Cow-slaughter cannot be prohibited on any grounds.

Koran permits slaughter of any cow. (*Vide* "Innallaha ya mum kum an tasbehul bakhrala" [Koran], *i.e.*, "Really, God Commands man to slaughter cow.")

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Cows are slaughtered in large numbers in places where Jews, Xians, Muslims, Adidravidas and Panchamas inhabit.

The following are the chief central places where cows are slaughtered:—

Mysore, Bangalore, Channapatna, the K. G. F., Attikoppa, Narasipur, Hassan Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Shimoga, etc.

Cows numbering 200 to 250 are slaughtered daily at the above-mentioned places.

Two thousand employees work in slaughterhouses. There may be 25,000 persons engaged in beef trade.

In tanneries 30,000 approximately.

In making leather articles not less than 5 lakhs.

In beef or leather trade 10,000.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers and their agents procure cattle for slaughter from Shandies and Hindu raiyats at about Rs. 7 per head.

In the State cows are not maintained for purposes of slaughter.

The price of cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 7 approximately.

Chamars, Adidravidas, Christians and Muslims eat beef for food.

Mutton costs 12 annas per seer.
Beef „ 2 „
Cow-slaughter cannot be prohibited under any circumstances.
If cow-slaughter is prohibited, disunion among Hindus and Muslims will be the result.
Cows unfit for breeding and milk-supply may best be slaughtered.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Cows unfit for breeding and milk-supply are sold away to butchers. Such cows may be 10 in 100.
Cow-slaughter will improve the breed of cattle; the capital of raiyats will increase by the disposal of surplus cattle.
Protection of barren and old cows will never improve the stock of cattle.
A country cow yields 100 seers of milk yearly; a buffalo about 400 seers.
Prohibition of cow-slaughter will not increase the milk-supply, for the maintenance of unserviceable cows will deprive the good cattle of sufficient fodder.
Infant mortality has no connection with cow-slaughter.
Prohibition will not increase supply of manure.
Maintenance of unserviceable cows will lessen fodder-supply and raiyats will be put to considerable loss on account of the maintenance of all cows, good, aged and unserviceable, etc.
Prohibition will harm hide-trade. The hide of a slaughtered cow is more useful than that of a dead one.
Prohibition of cow-slaughter will deprive leather merchants of their livelihood.
The price of hide of a dead cow is 40 per cent less than that of a slaughtered cow.
The maintenance of unserviceable cows will deprive good cattle of sufficient fodder.
Unserviceable and aged cows may best be slaughtered.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There seems to be a Gosala near the Chamundi.
Flesh eaters are not in favour of establishing Gosalas or Pinjrapoles.
Protection of only cows without any consideration for other animals is not humanitarian.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation to prohibit sale or export of cows, etc., for slaughter will not be liked as it is against religion. On the other hand, the raiyats may be remonstrated with to sell their cattle in their own country.
Import of beef need not be prevented, as otherwise, the cost of mutton will increase and cause hardship to flesh-eaters.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

There are no injunctions either in Islam or Christianity prohibiting the slaughter of cows. On the other hand, the religions give preference to killing of cows over their animals. Cow-sacrifice has an economic importance in Islam.
Islam permits cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation not necessary and no other measures need be adopted to prevent cow-slaughter.
Prohibition will cause much hardship to Christians, Muslims, Adidravidas and Panchamas; the price of mutton and other food-stuffs will increase; and good cows cannot be properly maintained.
No nation will forego its religious liberties just because an another nation feels aggrieved by their practice.
There have been no cases of inter-communal strife till now in the State.
It is best not to raise the question of prohibition. Every nation will be allowed freely to act according to its religious beliefs.
Prohibition will damage the pecuniary condition of the States.

9. Mr. Nabi Khan.

Merchant and Agriculturist, Channarayapatna

(MUSLIM)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Cow-slaughter is an Islamic right whose prevention is not sanctioned by religion.

Prevention of cow-slaughter is nothing but helping one community at the cost of the other and creating disunion between them.

It is against the principles of humanity to show kindness to certain kinds of cattle only.

God has enjoined upon every Muslim to eat things which have been created by Him and not to prohibit to himself things whose use has been permitted by God.

It is revealed in the Koran that cows may be slaughtered ("Innallaha-ya-mum-Kum-in-tazbahu-bakhvali"—Koran).

What kind of cows should be slaughtered has been described in Suva-e-Bakhr.

Generally barren and old cows are slaughtered, but there is no prohibition to slaughter other cows also. Milch and pregnant cows are not, as a rule, slaughtered.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In the Mysore State, about 300 cattle are slaughtered daily.

Pregnant and milch cows are not slaughtered, because they are costly and their slaughter is a sort of cruelty.

Old and barren cows cost less and are therefore used largely for slaughter. Defective cows are also used for slaughter.

The raiyats will be put to considerable loss by the maintenance of old, barren and defective cattle.

The chief places in the State where cows are slaughtered are—Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields and Hunsur.

One lakh and eight thousand cattle of different descriptions are slaughtered yearly in the State.

One thousand and five hundred men are employed daily in slaughter houses.

Ten thousand men are engaged in beef trade.

Twenty thousand in the tanneries.

Four lakhs in making articles of leather.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are purchased from country shandies and Hindu raiyats for purposes of slaughter at about Rs. 3. per head. Cows are not maintained in the State for slaughter.

Chamars, Adidravidas, Christians, Jews and Muslims use beef as food.

Mutton cost 10 annas per seer.

Beef „ 3 annas „

Prohibition will create inter communal strife.

Cattle which are unfit for breeding and milk supply may best be slaughtered for human food.

Pecuniary condition of owners of cattle will improve by the sale of useless and old cows.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The stock of cattle will improve by slaughter. Raiyats will become prosperous by keeping only such number of cows as they are able to maintain properly; cultivation will increase tenfold by their manure.

Useless horses are shot by the Government, so also useless cattle should be eliminated by slaughter.

A country cow yields 100 seers of milk per annum; a buffalo 600 seers.

Milk-supply will decrease by prohibition; for (1) raiyats will be unable to dispose of useless cows and purchase milch cows; and (2) on account of insufficiency of fodder, cows will not yield the maximum quantity of milk.

Infant mortality has no bearing on cow slaughter.

Prohibition will increase the number of aged, barren and useless cows ; fodder-supply will decrease; the supply of manure will increase if the Hindus abandon their custom of burning dung cakes and applying dung to house floors. The increase of manure supply resulting from prohibition will be unfavorably counterbalanced by the increased cost of maintenance of cows whose slaughter is prohibited.

Prohibition will injure the hide trade.

The hide of a slaughtered cow is suitable for tanning and for purposes of merchandise.

The cost of hide of a dead cow is 25 per cent less than that of a slaughtered one.

Maintenance of aged cows, etc., will affect adversely the proper upkeep of good cows. Aged and useless cows may best be slaughtered, for, their slaughter will improve the condition of other cattle and of the stock generally. Leather industries will be in tact ; the number of unemployed men will decrease.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There are only two Gosalas in the State one at Chamundi and the other at Channapatna.

Muslims are not in favour of establishing Gosalas, etc., by the State, for, it is against humanity to protect only cows and to neglect the other animals.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Such prohibition is against religion. It is hoped that the Mysore State will not do anything which will cause disunion between Hindus and Muslims.

To prevent the export of cattle no legislation is called for ; but the owners of cattle should give an undertaking that they will not transport cattle to British-territories for slaughter. Any legislation in the matter will be against the principles of free-trade.

The import of beef need not be prohibited, for, it will enhance the price of mutton ; and also flesh-eaters will have to depend upon the Hindus for food.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Muslims are not aware of any behests in their religion prohibiting the slaughter of cows.

There are many facilities in cow-slaughter. Cow slaughteer is also economical.

Those who want to prohibit cow-slaughter are taking away the lives of 10 sheep in lieu of the life of a single animal.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation not necessary for it creates disunion and will cause breach of peace.

Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas and Christians use beef as their particular food. All of them will suffer by legislation. The Muslim traders also will suffer thereby. People engaged in certain arts and industries will become un-employed and in famine they will die of starvation. The cost of vegetable food will rise ; disunity, decrease of pregnant cows, of the income of raiyats and of milk will also result if legislation is passed. The population of Muslims also will decrease.

No community can forsake its religious rights because their exercise injures the feelings of any other communities.

There has been no inter-communal strife till now in the State.

The question of prohibiting cow-slaughter need not at all be raised.

If raiyats stop disposing of useless animals by sale for purposes of slaughter cow-slaughter can be stopped.

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10. Mr. Mahamood Badsha.

Teacher, Muslim Training College, Mysore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

To prohibit the slaughter of cows in the State is undesirable from religious and common-sense point of view. Prohibition is an obstacle against the progress of the State, the improvement of the stock of cattle and increased agricultural production

Pregnant and milch cows are never slaughtered. Prohibition will cause friction between communities.

Articles fit to be used as man's food should not be prohibited.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Cattle are slaughtered in places inhabited by Xians, Adikarnatakas and Jews.

Mysore, Bangalore, Channapatna, Closepet, Mandya, Attikoppa, Hunsur, Sosale H.-Narsipur, Arkalgud, Chikmagalur, Tumkur, Kolar, Shimoga, Kunigal and Magadi are the chief places where cows are slaughtered. Cows are slaughtered also in places where muslims are found in large numbers and where there are at least 2 to 4 houses of Adikarnatakas.

Pregnant and milch cows are not slaughtered at those places. Twenty thousand persons work in slaughter houses, beef trade, tanning, manufacture of leather-goods and in selling beef and hides.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are brought for sale in cities and other big places at a price from Rs. 5 to 7 per head. A lot of people earn their lovelihood by this means.

Cows or bulls are not maintained solely for slaughter.

Generally, beef is used as food by Chammars and Adikarnatakas.

Xians, Jews and Muslims also eat beef. The price of mutton is not less than annas 12 per seer. It rises some times to Re. 1. Beef cost 2 to 4 annas a seer.

Prevention of cow-slaughter will considerably raise the price of mutton and other food-stuffs.

Cows unfit for breeding and milk supply may best be slaughtered, otherwise good and useful cows will not get sufficient feeding.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Cows unfit for breeding and milk supply cannot be used for other purposes such as ploughing the land, etc., and may therefore best be slaughtered.

Cow-slaughter has not affected the stock of cattle or agriculture in the State.

Preservation of barren, old and defective cows will never improve the stock of cattle; their destruction benefits the owner and saves them from life-long misery.

A country cow yields about 100 to 150 seers of milk.

It is only imagination that prohibition of cow-slaughter will improve milk supply, for, sufficient fodder will not be available if all sorts of cows have to be protected from slaughter, Prohibition will, on the other hand, increase the maintenance cost.

Infant mortality will not be the effect of prohibition.

Prevention will raise the price of fodder and manure will decrease consequently.

Increase of manure supplying owing to prohibition will certainly not be commensurate with the cost involved in the maintenance of cows, whose slaughter is prohibited.

Prohibition will close hide-trade. The hide of a slaughtered cow is strong and fresh and that of a dead cow weak and worn-out.

Maintenance of aged and unserviceable cows will render them as well as good cows half-starved.

Except slaughter of aged and useless cows, there is no other remedy. Slaughter of cattle is similar to the natural death of a human being.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There is a Gosala at the Chamundi Hill where for the past several years hardly more than a few cows are given protection.

There is no Gosala at Channapatna.

Muslims will never take the responsibility of maintaining Gosalas for there are hundreds of oxen and other dumb animals and it is injustice to be partial to one species of such animals.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

To legislate prohibition is not to act according either to religion or to common-sense or to justice.

The dissensions that will follow prohibition are two apparent.

Prevention of removal of cows, etc., to adjoining British Territories for slaughter is against the principle of trade, for every peasant must have the freedom to dispose of his cattle as best as possible.

The import of beef into Mysore should not be prevented, for, it will be cruelty to persons who use beef as food.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

If beef had been prohibited by religion, no one would have permitted the use of it to himself.

Use of flesh is a sanctioned right of the muslims.

Koran and the actions and speeches of the Holy Prophet Mohammad are proofs for the use or otherwise of anything.

There is a sanctity in cow sacrifice, which is also economical and convenient.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 38-39).

Legislation is not called for, for owing to it, discussions of a permanent nature will result. If this question of prohibition is raised the feelings of Hindus and Muslims will become more strained.

Prevention by any means is not desirable in the Mysore State.

It is heathenish for a muslim if he is told that he should not use a thing whose use has been sanctioned by his religion. If prohibition is introduced Muslim feeling will be wounded and would cause hardship to all flesh-eaters.

So far as it is known, there have been no intercommunal strifes in the State.

The following measures may be adopted for the protection and improvement of the condition of cattle.

(1) Grazing lands may be increased.

(2) Lands may be set apart for grazing purposes from the State Forests.

(3) Grazing may be free of charge.

(4) The breed of cattle may be increased.

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11. Mr. Md. Azam.

Sajjad St., Mandi Mohalla, Mysore.

(MUSLIM)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Looking at the present condition of Muslims of the State, it is not proper and just to prevent the slaughter of cows.

The necessity of prevention of cow-slaughter will arise only when there is perfect unity between Hindus and Muslims.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Muslims, Xians, Adidravidas and Panchamas generally eat beef. People belonging to other communities also eat beef secretly. Large quantities of beef are imported from Europe.

The price of beef per pound is from 1 anna to 3 annas that of mutton 8 annas to Re. 1.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

At present, lakhs of cows are being slaughtered. This has not in any way affected the breed of cattle or agriculture.

Several thousands of bulls are being exported from the State to foreign places.

Infant mortality has no connection with slaughter of cows.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Koran has not prohibited the slaughter of cows.

This problem has been solved long ago in the days of Moses. *Vide* Koran-Al-Bakhr " Wo is khala moosa le khowmi-hi innallaha ya mumkum un tazbahu.....wo-ma kadu yaf-a-lun. "

If the non-muslims show proofs of friendliness, muslims are ready to show toleration in turn and will forego the slaughter of cows, in a spirit of brotherliness.

In reality, animal sacrifice is a trial of one's faith in God.

The use of beef has been permitted to Xians. *Vide* part 22, Matthew.

Hindus would prohibit cow-slaughter, because they consider cow as a God. Whatever one finds in the creation is considered as a God by the Hindus. Then it would be impossible for the Muslims to live in the world.

It is mentioned in the vedas that " Yejniah" may *sacrifice cow* to agni shana and that the flesh of the cow may be eaten by Yejniah's participators. There is also a 'mantram' by which even Yejniah' may eat beef. Maha Rishis also have eaten beef abundantly.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation will cause hardship to muslims and it will wound their minds.

There were no inter con cow-slaughter till now in the State.

12. Mr. C. Rasool Khan.

General Secretary, Anjumane Islamiah, Chikmagalur.

General opinion and recommendation.—(Qns. 1-3)

The question of prohibition will disturb the peace and contentment prevailing in the land.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter is against the nature of man for none can compel a lion to live on grass nor can a deer be fed on flesh.

No doubt Hindus look upon cow as 'Mata' and bull as 'Peeta.' But this faith has come to them only of late. (*Vide* Indo-Aryan' by Raja Rajendra Lal. Published by Beema Nand.) This book proves that Hindu elders of the olden days looked upon beef as the best food and were inducing men to slaughter cows.

The question of prohibition involves a religious importance and no Muslim will favor prohibition.

It is possible that after sanction all non-Hindus may be compelled to adopt the prevailing religion of the State.

Every human being is human towards milch and pregnant cows only; barren and unserviceable cows are given away for slaughter so as to be turned into man's food.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will ruin thousands of people at persent engaged in professions like beef selling, hide, etc.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Nowhere cows are maintained solely for the purpose of slaughter, only unserviceable cattle are disposed of by the owner.

The price of each head of cattle sold for slaughter varies from about Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

Islam permits eating of beef which is their most favourite diet.

The price of mutton is twice that of beef. Mutton being costly, poor people use beef.

If the tax on sheep and auction sales of slaughter houses are stopped, mutton will become cheap and men will make use of it instead of beef. This will be the first step towards the prevention of cow-slaughter. If prevention is attempted by means of legislation, the action will lead to breach of peace.

If cow-slaughter is prohibited, there will also be industrial loss to the land for nothing could then be made out of the leather or bones or horns of the cow or bull.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The present cow-slaughter has not affected breed or agriculture for it has improved when compared with its condition 30 years ago.

Cows found in the State yield daily 2 to 4 lbs. of milk. The cost of such cows is about Rs. 20 each. There are also cows in the State (about 10 per cent) which yield 6 to 10 lbs. of milk daily. The price of such cows is Rs. 70 to 100 each. Such cows are never sold for slaughter, for, even if they are sold their flesh will cost more than the price of mutton.

Since milch cows are never used for slaughter, the present slaughter of cows will not affect the milk-supply. Infant-mortality has no connection with cow-slaughter, for cow's milk is used only to a small extent for feeding infants. The infants in poor families are fed on the breast-milk. The rich use imported articles for feeding their infants.

Prohibition will not increase the manure-supply, for, now-a-days the importance of country-manure is waning away in the face of artificial manure imported from foreign countries.

Any increase in the manure-supply will not be commensurate with the cost involved in the maintenance of cows, whose slaughter is prohibited. Prohibition will affect the proper maintenance of good cows and the hide trade.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

In the State, there are no Gosalas or Pinjrapoles, nor the establishment of any in the future expected, for, on account of improper rainfall, it is costly to maintain such institutions.

There is already a Gosala, *viz.*, Amrut Mahal Department, maintained from the State Funds.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

The sale or transport of protected cattle need not be prohibited by means of a law, for, it will effect the import of many articles into the State.

Useless cattle may best be disposed of, for, it is profitable to do so.

Prohibition will deprive people using beef of an article of diet held by them in great esteem.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Islam unequivocally commands the sacrifice of cow or bull, sheep or camel.

In solving the problem of cow-slaughter it is best to consult a Muslim divine.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation not necessary.

The best way of prevention of cow-slaughter will be to deprive the butcher of cows. Arrangements may be made so that owners of cattle may not sell their cows for purposes of slaughter.

The Muslims of the State have been shown till now great toleration. But now that the question of prohibition has been taken up, they fear that their religion is being attacked unprovoked.

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13. Messrs. Md. Peer Saheb and Abdul Karim Saheb.

Agriculturist and Zamindar, Amrutur.

(Muslim)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Want prohibition. Prohibition in the case of all cows, including bulls, bullocks aged or otherwise defective, buffaloes, calves and heifers of all horned cattle.

Grounds bearing on food suppy—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers or their agents procure cattle for slaughter from the raiyats.

The cost of a bull or cow sold for slaughter is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10.

A few Muslims use beef as food.

Beef is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Cows unfit for breeding, etc., are used for ploughing and draught.

There are many advantages in using cows for agricultural purposes.

Prohibition will increase milk-supply thrice as much as it is now, which will reduce its price.

Infant-mortality will decrease by increase in the supply of milk.

Prohibition will increase the number of cattle and there will be an increase in the supply of manure. It will not disturb the hide-trade.

Maintenance of aged and useless cows will not affect the proper care and maintenance of good cows.

If prohibition is to be introduced in the land, arrangements are necessary for a good supply of fodder.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26—27)

There is no necessity for establishing Gosalas from the State Funds.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

In the matter of prohibition of the sale or export of cows, etc., for slaughter, it is necessary to act in accordance with certain established laws.

There are many advantages in prohibiting the import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

It is only incumbent to sacrifice cows once a year in the Bakrid Festival.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary. The measure should emanate directly from the Government.

Legislation will not cause hardship to any.

Proper arrangements are necessary *re* the sale of cattle for purposes of slaughter.

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14. Mr. Ahmed Sheriff Saheb.

School Master, Amrutur.

(Muslim)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Want prohibition. Prohibition in the case of all cows, including bulls, bullocks, aged or otherwise defective buffaloes, calves and heifers of all horned cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

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Legislation will not cause hardship to any.

Proper arrangements are necessary *re* the sale of cattle for purpose of slaughter.

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15. Messrs. Akbar Saheb.

And other residents of Amratur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

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Legislation is necessary. The measure should emanate directly from the Government.

Legislation will not cause hardship to any.

Proper arrangements are necessary *re* the sale of cattle for purposes of slaughter.

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16. Mr. Syed Ghous Mohiyuddin.

Manager, Al-Kalam, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendations—(Qns. 1-3)

Cow-slaughter should not be prohibited.

Milch cows are not slaughtered, for a milch cow is costly. It is necessary to slaughter defective and aged cows for the convenience of people who use beef as food.

It is not proper to prevent the slaughter of bulls, bullocks, old or defective buffaloes or calves. Calves whose protection will help the breed and increase the supply of milk should be protected by means of associations and not by law. Fodder required for such cattle should be obtained from forests where there is a good growth of grass.

Statistics—(Qns. 4—6)

In Bangalore Cantonment, yearly 35 to 40 thousands of cattle (milch cows or buffaloes not included, as they are scarcely slaughtered) are slaughtered. In the K. G. F. 15 to 20 thousands a year.

In Mysore City, 4 to 5 thousand' a year and 20 to 25 thousand in other parts of the State.

Besides these, 3 to 4 lakhs of cattle are slaughtered by Adidravidas, etc., who eat flesh for food or have to sacrifice them according to religious customs.

Pregnant cows may also be slaughtered inadvertantly but their number is only 2 per cent. The percentage of barren or aged cows slaughtered is 30 per cent, that of bulls, bullocks, aged or defective buffaloes 15 per cent, 10-15 per cent, 10-15 per cent respectively.

About a lakh of men are employed in the slaughter-houses, the trade of beef, in tanning, in making leather goods, etc.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

In the weekly shandies, raiyats bring barren, aged or defective cattle whose maintenance is considered as a burden and butchers or their agents purchase such cattle as give them the maximum profit.

The average price of a cow or bull ranges between Rs. 12 and 15.

Adidravidas, Chamars, Korachas, Xians, Muslims, Parsis and Jews who form $\frac{1}{4}$ part of the State population use beef as food.

Beef is cheaper than mutton. Prohibition will affect the food supply. One-fourth part of the State population use beef as food and beef forms one-third part of their food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Useless cows which are strong are used for ploughing or draught and when they can no longer do these works, they are sold away for slaughter. There is no other better method of disposing of such cattle.

Cow-slaughter has not affected the breeding of cattle or agriculture, for, only cows that are no longer of any use are slaughtered.

Each cow yields annually 200 to 300 seers of milk.

Prohibition will not either increase the milk-supply or lesson the infant-mortality.

Prohibition will affect the supply of fodder, for the present supply is insufficient and grass is very dear. If the fodder available at present is distributed to all cattle including those whose slaughter is prohibited, good and serviceable cattle will become no longer of any use.

Prohibition will surely increase manure-supply; but the cost to be incurred for feeding the cattle will outweigh the cost of manure obtained from them.

Prohibition will surely affect the hide-trade.

The price of the hide of a slaughtered cow costs one rupee more than that of a dead one.

Maintenance of useless cows will affect the proper care of useful cows.

It is not possible to undertake the responsibility of maintaining old and unserviceable cows.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26 27)

Institutions whose maintenance is not possible should not be established.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is necessary to prohibit the sale or export of cows etc., for slaughter: nor it is possible to adopt any measures to prevent removal of cows and other
tish territories for slaughter.
d not be stopped.

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stianity, there is no prohibition of cow-slaughter.
nomy in the sacrifice of cows.

legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

y means is not necessary.
state's population will feel sorry if legislation is passed.

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17. Khazi Abdur Razack.

Tumkur.

(Muslim)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Slaughter of cows need not be prevented.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

The chief centres of cattle-slaughter in the State are, for the present, Bangalore and Channapatna.

The number of persons generally employed in slaughter houses, etc., may be 5 per cent.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-3).

Butchers or their agents procure cattle for slaughter from generally Hindu raiyats at a price from Rs. 5 to 10.

Cattle are never maintained with a view to use them for slaughter purposes.

(The average price of a cow or bull is from Rs. 5 to 10).

Hindus, Christians and Muslims generally use beef as food.

There is a difference of one half in the prices of beef and other kinds of flesh.

Prohibition will badly affect the articles of food, particularly in these days when prices are high.

There is no other way of disposing of unserviceable cows except by sending them to the slaughterhouses.

Other economic grounds.—(Qns. 14-25).

Useless cows only are slaughtered. Slaughter of cattle will not affect either their breed or agriculture.

Protection of only such cows that are good and serviceable will improve their breed.

The annual yield of milk from different kinds of country cows is 3000 to 5000 lbs.

Prohibition will not increase the milk-supply. It will, on the other hand, increase the price of milk; for, good cows cannot be fed sufficiently by the maintenance of all sorts of cows.

Our infants are fed on their mothers' milk and not on the milk of cows. Prohibition will never lessen the infant mortality.

Prevention of cow-slaughter will affect the fodder-supply. Prevention will, by no means, increase the manure-supply.

Prevention will affect the hide trade for to get hide one will have to wait till a head of cattle dies a natural death.

Maintenance of old and unserviceable cows will deprive the useful cows of proper care and attention towards them. Measures prevalent in America and Europe for the preservation of cows may be adopted here.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

There are no gosalas or pinjrapoles in the state.

Establishment of gosalas or pinjrapoles in the State is not necessary.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle.—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting the sale or export of cows etc., for slaughter is not necessary.

Import of beef into the State should not be stopped.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

No religion prohibits cow slaughter, except the recent ones, such as Buddhism, Janism, etc.

Islam has made cow sacrifice obligatory on the grounds of easeness and ecomony.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for preventing cow-slaughter is not desirable for it will cause hardship to the public and Hindus, Muslims and Xians will be put to inconvenience for food.

Milch and pregnant cows should not be slaughtered as is being done now.

There have been no inter-communal strifes on account of cow-slaughter, nor will there be any in future.

Elimination of unserviceable and defective cattle will improve the stock.

Grains, vegetables and meat are the natural articles of man's food and no State can prohibit the use of any food.

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18. Mr. Gulam Mohiyuddin.

Retired School-master, Kolar.

SUNNI MUSLIM.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition is to declare the use of an article sanctioned by religion as 'haram' or forbidden.

Religious Grounds.—(Qns. 31-32).

In Islam, the use of beef is permitted. *Vide* "Ya Ayu-han-nastu kulu halalan tya-bun"—Koran *i.e.*, O! people, eat that which is pure and whose use is sanctioned, and "ya Ayu-hal-lazeena Amanu kulu min tyya-batima razakhnakum" —Koran *i.e.*, O! righteous people, eat that we have given you.

The following portions of the Koran have been cited in support of cow-slaughter.

(1) Khul mun harramu Zeenatal-lahillati Akhrajaha le ebadihi wattayyabati mina-rizkhi" *i.e.*, Oh! Prophet tell the people, who forbid the use of pure things created as the beauties of God.

(2) "Ma at ay ku mur rasoolu fa-Khuzu-hu wo ma nahakum un-hoo funtahu" *i.e.*, Take that, the Prophet of God gives you; abstain from that which the prophet forbids." [The prophet has said that cows may be sacrificed]. The prophet has also stated that those who in spite of means and ability do not offer cow-sacrifice, shall not come near the Id-gah.

If in spite of the above injunctions, it is told that cows should not be sacrificed, the same prohibition may apply also to sheep or camels. Then there would be no sacrifice; but sacrifice is enjoined by religion.

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19. Mr. N. Safder Mohiyuddin.

Secy., Muslim Association, Tarikere.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Cow-slaughter cannot be prevented in the State.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Cows are slaughtered in every taluk and village in the State.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns.7-13)

Cattle are purchased by butchers or even agents at shandies, jatras and in villages.

A few people do maintain cattle for slaughtering in fairs or jatras.

The price of cattle sold for slaughter depends upon the demand for beef and cattle are sold for purposes of slaughter at the same rates at which they are sold for other purposes.

All communities—except a few Hindus—use beef for food. Englishmen and Christians particularly show preference to beef over other kinds of flesh.

Beef is cheaper than other meat and is strengthening. It is therefore in much use.

Prohibition of cow and other cattle slaughter will adversely affect the supply of other articles of diet.

Useless cows are usually disposed of by slaughter. Their slaughter need not be prohibited.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

When cows become unserviceable, they are sold away by their owners to butchers; for, the maintenence of such cows will deprive good cows of sufficient care and attention.

Though daily a number of cows are being slaughtered away, this has not affected the breed of cattle or agriculture.

The supply of milk is dependent on the nourishment and care given to cows.

For the protection and maintenance of calves, milch cows are not slaughtered; so the present slaughter of other cows will not affect the milk-supply, nor, there will be any increase in the price of milk.

Infants are fed on mother's milk or on milk imported from other countries in condensed form.

Prevention of cow-slaughter will affect the supply of fodder and the cultivation of land.

The dung of cattle is now used by the Hindus for making dung cakes and smearing the floor of their houses; the cakes are used for fuel purposes also. Therefore prevention of cow-slaughter will not increase the manure-supply.

Moreover the peasants prefer the manure obtained from sheep to cattle-manure.

Any increase of manure-supply owing to prevention will not be commensurate with the cost involved in the maintenance of cows, whose slaughter is prohibited.

Prohibition will affect the hide-trade adversely and leather-merchants will suffer considerably. The price of a hide of a dead cow or bull is lower than that of a slaughtered one.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There are no gosalas so far as is known.

State funds are used for public benifit. But the establishment of such institutions from State funds for the benefit of only a section of the public, wounding the religious sentiments of another community, is not called for.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is necessary prohibiting the sale or export of cows, etc., for slaughter.

Prevention of the removal of cows, etc., to adjoining British territories for slaughter is also not necessary.

The import of beef into the State need not be prevented.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Islam does not permit prohibition of cow-slaughter.

Even in the Hindu religion, cow-slaughter and eating of beef are not prohibited. *Vide* (1) Chandar Lal Mitra's book published by the Asiatic Society; (2) Ceremonies of Kariakaram, Vol. II; (3) Uttara Rama Charite, Vol. I; (4) Manu, Vol. III pages 119-120; (5) Manu, Vol. V. page 318; (6) Tania Brahmana, Vol. 6, page 2.

Muslims generally sacrifice sheep; but cows are also slaughtered for sacrifice for ceremony and ease.

The Koran commands:—"Woo hillat lakum baheematul an ami" *i.e.*, Quadrupeds who feed themselves by grazing are allowed to you for food (*Vide* Sura 'Ma-ee-da,' Ruku 1).

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for preventing cow-slaughter is not at all necessary nor any other way of prohibition. Cow-slaughter is a religious right which can by no means be interfered with.

If legislation is passed, many communities will suffer on account of prohibition of cow-slaughter; it will cause hardship to merchants and above all, legislation will do away with one of the principles of religion by which the whole Muslim world will become suspicious and aggrieved.

To solve the problem of the slaughter of cows, there is no means except 'mutual good-will.'

There is perfect religious tolerance in the State; so there have been no inter-communal riots. If legislation comes to pass, the riots happening in Northern India will become the order of the day in Mysore also.

For securing the protection of cows and the promotion of their welfare, greater care may be bestowed on cows than the other animals. An act may be passed in the matter, if necessary.

Free grazing lands may be thrown open for cows.

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20. Mr. Abdul Aziz Sheriff.

Merchant, Kolar.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of cows should not be prevented.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

A few among the Muslims use beef largely for food; while there are others who eat beef in small quantities.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will reflect badly on the livelihood of man, for, every part of a slaughtered cow is useful in several ways.

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21. Mr. Modi Mohamed Abdul Gafoor.

Leather Merchant, No. 3, Tannery Road, Bangalore Cantonment. Muslim—Has experience particularly in hide-trade and tanning.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Cow-slaughter should not be prevented.

I do not support prohibition. No body slaughters a milch cow, for the price of a milch cow will be at least Rs. 40 to Rs. 50. Cattle slaughtered for food cost Rs. 10 to 12 per head. It is necessary to slaughter away barren, aged and defective cows, for the portion of the State's population who use beef as food may get it easily. It

is not proper to prevent the slaughter of bulls, bullocks, aged or otherwise defective, buffaloes, etc., except such she-calves that are needed for the improvement of breed and milk-supply. These calves may be protected by association and not by legislation. But fodder for the maintenance of the calves should not be purchased, but Government should provide it, free of cost, from the State Forests.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

About 80,000 to 1 lakh of cattle are slaughtered by butchers, etc., for trade. But the number does not include even a single milch cow or buffalo.

The above mentioned number is distributed as follows :

In the Bangalore Cantonment slaughter house 35,000 to 40,000 yearly.

In the K. G. F. from 15,000 to 20,000 yearly.

In the Mysore City from 4,000 to 5,000 yearly.

In the other parts of the State 20,000 to 25,000 yearly.

Besides the above, Adi-dravidas and others who use beef for food or sacrifice cattle as per religious rites, slaughter annually 3 to 4 lakhs of heads of cattle.

Pregnant cows may be slaughtered owing to ignorance and their percentage may be 2. But milch cows are never slaughtered.

The percentage of barren and aged cows slaughtered is 30 ; bulls one per cent ; bullocks, aged, etc. 30 per cent ; buffaloes 15 per cent ; heifers 10 to 15 per cent ; calves 10 to 15 per cent.

The number of persons generally employed in slaughter houses, sale of beef, tanning hides, manufacturing leather goods and exporting beef or hides may be more than a lakh.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers or their agents procure cattle for slaughter from :—

(1) The weekly Shandies.

(2) Raiyats who want to sell away barren, aged, defective and all such cattle whose maintenance is a burden.

Cattle are not bred and maintained in the State for purposes of slaughter.

The average price of a cow or bull that is sold for slaughter is from Rs. 12 to 15.

Adi-dravidas, Chamars, Korachers, Christians, Muslims, Parsis and Jews who constitute one-fourth part of the State population use beef for food.

Beef is cheaper in comparison with other meats.

If cow-slaughter is prohibited, the supply of food in the State will be adversely affected, for, beef is used by one fourth part of the State population and it constitutes a third part of their diet. Therefore, prohibition is not just.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Cows unfit for breeding or milk-supply but otherwise physically fit, are used by raiyats for ploughing or draught. When such cows become unfit for these purposes also, they are removed by slaughter. There is no other better way of eliminating them.

Slaughter of cattle as allowed at present has affected neither their breed nor agriculture, adversely, for, so long as cattle possess strength to do any work, the raiyats will never sell them. One-fourth part of the cost of maintaining good cattle is met out of the sale of useless cattle which are sold away to butchers.

The average annual yield of milk from cows of different local breeds is 200 to 300 seers.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will not increase the milk supply nor decrease infant mortality.

Prohibition will adversely affect the available fodder supply of the State. As it is, the supply is insufficient. If cow-slaughter is prohibited, the available fodder will not be sufficient both for serviceable and unserviceable cattle.

Prohibition will certainly increase manure supply, but the expenditure that has to be incurred on fodder will not be commensurate with the cost involved in purchasing fodder.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will affect the hide trade by depriving the country of an income of Rs. 50 lakhs annually and closing the tanneries and increasing unemployment.

The hide of a slaughtered cow costs Re. 1 more than that of a dead cow. Maintenance of useless cows will affect that of good cows.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

I am not in favour of establishing Gosalas or Pinjrapoles by the State as it is not possible to maintain them on a permanent basis.

Opinion *re* the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation prohibiting the sale or export of cows etc., for slaughter is not necessary.

It is not possible to adopt any measures for prevention of the removal of cows, etc., to adjoining British teritories for slaughter.

Import of beef into the State need not be stopped.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

In Christianity and Islam there is no prohibition, whatever, of cow-slaughter. Islam permits eating of beef and sacrificing of cows. There is great economy in *Cow*-sacrifice.

As regards the attitude of Hinduism, the book written by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, L.LD., C.I.E., enclosed may be perused.

Recommendation *re* Legislative or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation is not necessary. Prohibition need not be enforced either by direct action of the State or by indirect action through Municipal or other local agencies.

By prohibition, a considerable section of the population will certainly feel aggrieved and it will be impossible to reconcile them.

No inter-communal disturbance has occurred in the State.

There is no necessity to adopt any measure for the protection and promotion of the welfare of cows.

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22. Mr. M. Abdul Jabbar.

Contractor and Secretary, Majlisa-e-Millia-e-Islamiah, Benkey Nawab Street, Bangalore City.

The members of the Executive Committee, at an extraordinary meeting held on 13th December 1926, took part in solving the questions as they possess experience on (*a*) Improvement of the breed of cattle, (*b*) Manufacture of leather goods and its trade, and (*c*) trade of beef etc.

General opinion and recommendation -(Qns. 1-3).

It is not necessary to prevent cow-slaughter in the State.

It is not the practice to slaughter pregnant and milch cows; hence no legislation is called for to prohibit their slaughter.

People, all over the world generally and the members of the Indian Agricultural Committee in particular, are of opinion, that, in order to ameliorate the condition of raiyats, the slaughter of barren and aged cows is necessary.

Expect such calves as are expected to improve the breed and the milk-supply, no legislation is necessary to prohibit the slaughter of bulls, bullocks, aged or defective buffaloes, calves etc. Serviceable calves will be properly taken care of by the owners themselves and no legislation is necessary for their protection.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

The number of cows, bulls or buffaloes which are slaughtered for purposes of trade in the state is about 80,000 to one lakh :—

It is ascertained from the purchasers of raw-hides that in addition to the above mentioned number, 2 to 3 lakhs of cattle are slaughtered outside the slaughter-houses by the different beef-eating communities.

The number of pregnant cows that may be slaughtered owing to ignorance may be 2 per cent.

No milch cow is slaughtered.

The percentage of aged and barren cows slaughterd is 30.
Do bulls slaughtered is 1.
Do aged or defective bulls is 30.
Do buffaloes 15.
Do calves 10 to 15.

The number of persons employed in slaughter-houses, the sale of beef etc., may be a little above a lakh.

Grounds bearing on food-supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers or their agents procure unserviceable cattle for slaughter purposes from raiyats, at the weekly shandies.

Cows are not maintained in the State for purposes of slaughter.

The average price of a cow or bull which is sold away for slaughter is Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.

Adi-Dravidas, Christians, Muslims, Jews, Parsis who constitute one-fourth part of of the State population (or 15,00,000) use beef as food.

The price of beef is only one-quarter of that of mutton; one-sixth of the price of the flesh of hunted animals; one-eighth of the price of fouls; one-twelfth of that of living birds; of all the meats eaten by man, beef is the cheapest.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will increase the price of food-stuffs, for, one-fourth of the state population are beef-eaters and beef constitutes one-fourth part of their food.

The present method of disposing of unserviceable cows by slaughter is the best.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Cows no longer useful for breeding or milk-supply but which are otherwise physically strong, are used for ploughing draught etc., and when they become weak they are sold away to butchers.

Sale of unserviceable cows will improve the breed and benefit the raiyats. It will not affect agriculture.

If all sorts of cows are maintained and protected, the stock of cattle will deteriorate for then, there will not be sufficient fodder for the cattle.

The average annual yield of milk from cows of different local breeds is 200 to 300 seers.

Prohibition will decrease the supply of milk for there will not be sufficient fodder. The report of the Indian Agricultural Committee may be perused.

Prohibition will increase the infant mortality, for, milch cows cannot be fed properly and infants will have to be fed on milk of a very poor quality.

Prohibition will not also increase the manure supply.

The cost of maintenance of useless cows will be fifty times more than the income that may be derived from the manure obtained by prohibition.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will ruin the hide-trade.

The hide of a dead cow costs 25 per cent less than that of a slaughtered one (provided the hide of the dead cow is in good condition). Maintenance of useless cows will affect the good and serviceable ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Majlisa-e-Millia-e-Islamiah are not in favour of movements like establishment of Gosalas, for it is impossible for Government or raiyats to undertake the responsibility of the maintenance of such institutions.

Three lakhs of cattle are slaughtered every year. If all of them have to be protected, the cost of maintenance per head of cattle will be at least 2 annas per diem or Rs. 1,36,80,000 per annum and the expenditure will increase year by year by fresh admissions.

Opinion *re* the prohibition of Sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

It is not possible to prevent the sale of cows and other cattle in adjoining British territories for if it has to be prevented elaborate police arrangements will have to be made at considerable expense.

The import of beef into the State should not be prevented for many Europeans and Indians who have received foreign training like the imported beef considerably and the doctors advise the extract of beef for tonic.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

There is no prohibition of cow-slaughter in Islam or in the religions of the Christians Jews, Parsis and of the Hindus also.

In the Koran it is enjoined as follows :—

(1) " Eat of all these quadrepeds—whether cows or bulls, camels or their offspring of either sex, for it is permissible."

(Chapter VI Verses 143-145).

(2) " God commands you to slaughter cows."

(Chapter II Verse 67).

(3) In the commandments of Manu (Vol 3, pages 119-120), it is mentioned that beef and honey were looked upon as essential articles of food.

(4) Colebroog commenting on Hinduism says that in the olden times beef was being used for entertaining guests.

(5) Tibb Charka Sanhumatya was published 500 years before Christ and its author writing on 'diet' says that beef is very beneficial to pregnant women and that the use of pork and beef daily, is harmful.

In Tanta Brahmana (Vol. 4, p. 658) cows of different colours and kinds, bulls and bullocks, have been allotted to different gods.

Different methods of sacrifice have been prescribed (*Vide* Asulia Shasta).

Recommendations *re* legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Neither legislation nor any other kind of prohibition is necessary to prevent cow-slaughter; and prohibition through Municipalities or other local agencies also is not called for.

By legislation, Adi-Dravidas, Christians, Muslims Jews, Parsis who constitute one fourth part of the State's population will be put to the following hardships :—

(1) They will have to purchase mutton or some other flesh which increases their expenses.

(2) Leather-merchants, butchers and their agents will have to forsake their professions.

(3) Tanneries will have to be closed, and the bark-merchants also will suffer thereby.

No reconciliation of the aggrieved communities is possible for the reasons (1) to (3) above.

Till now there has been no inter-communal disturbance in the State on account of cow-slaughter.

Unserviceable cows need no protection. Elimination of such cows is the best way of promoting their welfare.

By the export of leather to foreign places, the state derives an income of Rs. 50 lakhs (roughly) per annum. This income is expected to increase in future. Leather factories constitute the main industry in the state. This industry will suffer on account of prohibition and all leather manufactories are likely to be closed thereby. If the slaughter of unserviceable cattle is prohibited, the poor raiyats will be deprived of the income that they derive by the sale of such cattle and the total loss to the raiyat population on account of prohibition will be Rs. 40 lakhs yearly. On account of the burden of having to maintain the unserviceable cattle, the owners drive them away, who, in order to satisfy their hunger, will attack the fields of cultivators and cause them immense loss.

By prohibition, government will lose an income of Rs. 20 lakhs (approximately) derived now from gal-nuts and bark.

By the closure of leather factories the income derived by way of income-tax will decrease.

Prohibition will increase the import of beef into the State which will fill the coffers of foreigners with the money of the Mysore citizens.

From times immemorial, beef is included among the articles of diet and crores of cattle are slaughtered for human food. Except in India, no country has felt the need for prohibiting cow-slaughter.

23. Mr. Md. Abdur Rahiman.

Publisher, Mat-ba-e Faiz-e-Am, Old Poor House Road, Bangalore Cantonment.

(SUNNI MUSLIM).

General opinion and recommendation– (Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition not called for.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

In Islam there is unequivocal permission to slaughter cows, *Vide*—koran: "Innallaha ya Muni kum un tazbahur baklivah" *i.e.*, O! Muslims, verily, God commands you to slaughter cows.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

To prevent the slaughter of cows is to interfere with the religion of Islam and to prevent one from eating food whose use is permitted.

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24. Mr. Abdul Wahed.

Secretary, Anjuman-e-Nasrakut-Islam, Bangalore Cantonment.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Cow-slaughter is not inhuman, for, humanity demands only that no animal should be molested, that no animal should be made to work beyond its endurance and that every animal should be properly taken care of.

Brahmins and Jains who object to cow-slaughter form a minority and they cannot influence the other communities who eat flesh.

Milch and pregnant cows or she-buffaloes should be prevented from being slaughtered and also serviceable calves. There is already provision for the prevention of slaughter of such animals in every slaughter-house where Veterinary Surgeons examine the cattle brought for slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

God has created man as carnivorous and flesh is his food. Except a few communities like Brahmins and Jains, people all over the world are flesh eaters. In the Mysore State there is a population of 55 lakhs of people, of whom several lakhs of men depend on flesh.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

If cow-slaughter is prevented, lakhs of persons who are beef-eaters will have to suffer starvation and such prevention will badly affect their birth-right to eat flesh. Factory-hands, labourers in plantations, men employed in leather manufactories, all of them, will raise a hue and cry if cow-slaughter is prevented, for they are solely dependent on a strengthening and cheap food like beef.

In India there are 90,000 unserviceable cows and bulls. Their maintenance is a drain on one's resources, not to speak of the trouble. The best way of disposing of such animals is, as recommended by Dr. Higginbotham to send them to the slaughter-house.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Religion is a birth-right of everyone. It is held dearer than one's life itself. There should therefore be no interference with religion. No one will tolerate any such interference.

Even the Hindu religion permits the use of beef. *Vide* "Beef in Ancient India."

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Cow-slaughter is prevalent in the Mysore State from the beginning. Every raiyat is in enjoyment of peace and tranquility. Legislation will create riots on the land, and so it is not called for.

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25. Mr. Syed Mohiyuddin.

School Master, Chamrajnagar.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of cow-slaughter is sacrilegeous in the present political condition of India and an interference with the behest of religion. It is against the Royal Proclamation and is not politically wise.

The Koran has enjoined thus: "Kulu Min tayya bati ma Vazakhna kum Valatahramu min tayya bati ma oohilla lakum" *i.e.*, Eat the animals that are clean and whom. We have created for your food. Do not prohibit the clean and pure animals, whose use God has permitted.

No restriction need be imposed on the slaughter of cattle nor slaughter need be confined only to certain species of cattle.

Statistics (Qns. 4-6)

Only aged and barren cows, unserviceable bulls, and defective calves are slaughtered. Cattle are slaughtered in the State in the following places and also where Adi-Karnatakas and Dravidas inhabit:

Mysore City, Bangalore City, Chennapatna, Closepet, Kolar Gold Fields, Mandya, Atti-koppa, Hunsur, Sosale, Chikkenhundi, Siddamanhundi, French-Rocks, Katte Malvadi, Narasipur, Hassan, Chikmagalur, Arkalgud, Karkhana, Mohammadpur, Kanham, Krishnasagar Katte, Tumkur, Shimoga, and Mugur.

Roughly 1,500 men are employed in slaughter-houses; 10,000 men are beef-sellers; 30,000 men are working in tanneries.

Four lakhs of Dravidians and 'mochis' are employed in the manufacture of leather goods. The number of men engaged in supplying bark etc., required for tanning purposes, is eight to ten lakhs.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers or their agents procure cattle from Dairy owners and raiyats and also from places where cattle are brought especially for sale.

Cows are not maintained in the State for purposes of slaughter.

Raiyats and Dairy owners dispose of useless, defective and aged cattle whose maintenance is burdensome and purchase serviceable cattle for the money obtained.

The average price of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is about Rs. 5 or Rs. 7.

All Adi-Karnatakas and Dravidas, Christians, Jews and a few muslims use beef for food. Mutton costs 10 as. per seer and beef 2 annas.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will cause great inconvenience in the proper supply of other food-stuffs If the eating of flesh is suppressed, there will be decrease in the available supply of cereals and vegetables.

If all cattle, whether serviceable or not, have to be preserved, there will be no healthy and well-nourished cattle and this will affect agricultural produce. Scarcity of cereals and vegetables will increase dacoity in the land.

The best way of eliminating cows which are no longer fit for milk-supply or breeding purposes is to convert them into man's food, for the slaughter of such cows improves the pecuniary condition of their owners who will spend the money thus obtained to improve the cultivation of their fields or to buy good milch cows. The slaughter of such cows will remove famine; un-employment will decrease and crime will also decrease. The relationship of Government with its subjects and with the other neighbouring States will be statisfactory.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Cows that are unfit for milk-supply or breeding are not made use of for ploughing, draught, etc., but are sold away for slaughter. The percentage of such cows is only 5.

By the slaughter of cows, there is improvement in the breed of cattle and agriculture. As the Government are aware, the number of cultivable lands is increasing every day.

If cow-slaughter were really against improvement and progress, there would not have been a single cow or bull left and not a single head of good cattle could have been imported to foreign places for sale.

Preservation of all sorts of cattle will deprive the good cattle of sufficient supply of fodder and will ultimately cause deterioration of stock.

When, owing to preservation of all cattle, fodder will not be available in sufficient quantity, there cannot be any improvement in the supply of manure.

Tanning of the hide of a slaughtered cattle is more advantageous ; hence prohibition of cow-slaughter will close all tanneries. The country will have to depend on foreigners for the supply of leather-goods ; income derived from the sale of barks, etc., required for tanning will be badly affected, causing loss of revenue to the Forest Department ; the present employees will have no work ; livelihood of the poor will become restricted.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

In every taluk, or at least, in every district, one institute where cattle may be maintained should be established.

There are 2 Gosalas, one at Chamundi and the other at Channapatna. The monthly expense at each of the gosalas comes to Rs. 50. The idea of establishing Gosalas only appears to be good, but the ultimate results will be unhappy. Government should not take any part in the establishment of such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

To pass legislation, prohibiting the sale or export of cows, etc., for slaughter, is not a measure of foresight. It will affect the Muslims particularly. To impose restrictions on foreign trade will affect the inter-relationship of the State with other countries.

The import of beef into the State need not be stopped.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

All the great religions of the world permit the eating of flesh and the slaughter of cows ; and the eating of flesh is natural to man.

The Koran has enjoined : "Wo lakum baheemal an-am", *i. e.*, the use of all quadrupeds is permitted. *Vide* Sura-e-Hilla-Ruku (1). *Vide* also (1) Sura-e-Bakhr-Ruku 7,-21 ; (2) Sura-e-Maida-Ruku (1) ;(3) Sura-e-Tahreem Ruku (1). Even the Hindu religions permit cow-slaughter and the use of beef. *Vide* (1) ceremonies of karya karam, Vol. 2 ; Uttra Rama Charita, Vol. 2, p. 339 ; (3) Manu, Vol. 5 pp. 118 to 120 ; (4) Vachrakau Sannakya ; (5) Taya Brahmana, Vol. 3, p. 658 and (6) Rasula yaska-sacrifice of animals is obligatory and the sacrifice of cow is more economical and convenient.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—Qns. (33-39)

Legislation will go against the users of flesh and it will bring a bad name to the Government. There will be no peace in the State. Legislation will cause hardship to all flesh-eaters, and particularly to Adi-Karnatakas and Dravidians, Mochis, Christians, Muslims and Jews who constitute more than ⅓rd part of the State's population. The Adi-Dravidas and other most backward communities may agree to legislation with a desire to gain some social status but then Muslims have no other alternative but to die for their cause or quit the State.

There is no means of reconciling them.

For the past 150 years there has been no inter-communal strife in the State. No one community had anything to complain against the other. This alone proves that our Hindu brethren had no objection to eliminate unserviceable and aged cows by slaughter. But the question of cow-slaughter has now been raised on religious grounds and this may cause riots.

26. Mr. Abdur Rahim.

Merchant, Cottonpet.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

It is not necessary to prevent the slaughter of cows

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Butchers or their agents procure cattle for the purpose of slaughter from villages.

The breeding and maintenance of stock for beef is prevalent to some extent at Chikmagalur and Channapatna.

Muslims, Englishmen, Indian Christians, Jews and Buddhists use beef as food.

If beef costs 1 anna, mutton costs 6 annas, and fowl 12 annas.

Prohibition of slaughter of cows, etc., will raise the prices of food stuffs. Therefore it is not advisable to prohibit cow-slaughter at present.

Cows not useful for milk-supply, etc., may be disposed of by slaughter.

Other economic grounds— (Qns. 14-25.)

Cows which are no longer useful for breeding, etc., are used for ploughing and drought and are slaughtered.

For the present, the effect of cow-slaughter on the breed of cattle and agriculture is good.

Protection of all kinds of cattle will never improve the stock.

Prohibition will not improve the supply of milk for milch cows are not slaughtered.

Prohibition will not decrease infant mortality.

Prohibition will adversely affect the supply of fodder. Hide trade also will be very badly affected by prohibition. If the cost of the hide of a dead cow is Rs. 2, that of a slaughtered one will be Rs. 8. The necessity of having to maintain aged and unserviceable cows will affect the proper maintenance of useful cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Gosalas should never be established by the State, but they may be established by Brahmins at their own cost. Gosalas may be established by imposing a tax on such classes of persons who are not in favour of cow-slaughter.

Opinion regarding prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

No legislation is necessary, prohibiting the sale or export of cows, etc., for slaughter.

No measures need be adopted to prevent the removal of cows, etc., to adjoining British territories for slaughter.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

In Islam cow-sacrifice is obligatory. There are economy and facilities in the sacrifice of cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—Qns. (33-39)

Legislation for preventing cow-slaughter not desirable.

Prohibition will cause hardship to Muslims, Englishmen, Chamars and Adi-Dravidas.

All the religions of the world permit cow-slaughter.

27. Mr. Gulam Khadir, "Shirkh."

Secretary, Anjuman-e-Ahmadiah, Bangalore.

General Opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Cow-slaughter should not be prevented. If cow-slaughter is prohibited according to Hinduism, charging interest on loans and utilising money derived thereby is prohibited by Islam; then why not Government pass legislation preventing every one from demanding or paying interest?

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

The import of beef into the State should not be prohibited for that would be undue interference with the tenet of Islam.

Religious grounds.—(Qns. 31-32.)

In the Koran it is expressed explicitly that cows should be slaughtered (*Vide* "Al-Bakhr.)"

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Legislation is not necessary for preventing cow-slaughter.

Any such legislation will cause great injury to the religious sentiment of all Muslims, for any object which is worshipped other than the one God should be effaced from the earth.

Cows may be saved from being slaughtered if they are maintained in a fit and serviceable condition for, only such cows are slaughtered that yield better results by their slaughter than by their maintenance.

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28. Mr. H. Moothappa.

Retired Assistant Conservator of Forests, Hassan. 82 years, Gangadikar Vokkaliga.

General Opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention is necessary. Prohibition should include all cows but need not extend to aged and otherwise defective bullocks and buffaloes.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6.)

Three hundred cows and bullocks in the town of Hassan are slaughtered every year. Chief centres are Bangalore, Civil and Military Station, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore, the number of cattle slaughtered in the Civil and Military Station being greater than in other centres.

Grounds bearing on food-supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Prohibition will not affect the food supply of the State as a whole.

Cattle are purchased from ryots in shandies at prices varying from Rs. 5 to 10 per head. Europeans, Eurasians, Mahomadans and Pariahs use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

Cows, if strong, are used for agricultural purposes. Breeding is not likely to be affected by prevention of slaughter. The supply of milk must necessarily increase and the price of milk will be slightly reduced. The infant mortality would be reduced. Prevention of slaughter will not affect the fodder supply. To a fair extent, the manure supply will be increased. Hide trade is not likely to be affected. Increase of manure will meet the cost of maintenance of old cows.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Recommends opening up of Gosalas by public taking a large extent of grazing land, constructing sheds and digging descending wells in that area and Government enforcing by legislation that aged cattle should be sent to such cattle homes.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

It will not be reasonable to prohibit the sale or transport of protected cattle or to prohibit the import of beef.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Cow-slaughter should be prohibited by legislation.

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29. Mr. R. Shama Sastry.

Government Service, Mysore, Age 56, Brahmin.

General Opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention is necessary.

Prohibition should include all kinds of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food-supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Prohibition does not seem to affect the food supply (*Vide* Nizam's firman regarding high cost of beef).

Butchers purchase old cows in fairs at prices between Rs. 10 to 20 each.

Mahomadens and Pariahs use beef as food. Beef is costly.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

Slaughter of young and old cattle affects much the breed. Prevention, while necessarily increasing fodder supply, will increase the manure supply. Cow dung yielded will usually suffice for the maintenance of old cows. Hide trade will not be affected much.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

There seem to be some gosalas maintained by charity. Opening up of such institutions should be left to charitable people who can conduct them properly.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Example of other native States is to be followed. Import of beef except tinned meat should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Gosavitri Vrathakatha (printed). Gopadma Vratha (printed). Raghuvamsa, Canto. I. Cow sacrifice is prohibited. *Vide* Smriti Chandrika, Vol. I. Kalivargya, O. L. Edn. and Manu Smriti.

Recommendations regarding legislation or execution action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Measures other than legislation are useless and legislation should be enforced by the State and the Municipality. To prevent hardship to other class or community, suggests that the measures that are adopted in other Hindu States where prohibition of slaughter of cows is in force, may be adopted here also.

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30. Mr. Keshva Rao.

High Court Judge and Vice-President, The Deccan Humanitarian League, Hyderabad, Deccan.

General Opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food-supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Cattle are procured from the bazaar at Rs. 10 or more per head. Mahomedans and Europeans use beef as food.

It will not affect food supply. Provision supply is abundant which is not only sufficient for the requirements of the State but can also be exported to other countries.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

Cows no longer useful for breeding or milk supply are used as beasts of burden and for purposes of cultivation. Of whatever kind the cow may be, the breed will be good if the bulls are healthy. By prohibition milk supply will certainly increase to double the present supply and the milk will be considerably cheap. By all means the infant mortality will be reduced. Fodder supply will not be affected. The manure supply will increase but will not be commensurate with the cost of maintenance. Hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Unserviceable cattle may be sent to Gosalas and Pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Advises legislation prohibiting the sale or export of cows and other cattle. Prohibition of beef also advocated.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Legislation is absolutely necessary and is the only way and should be enforced by direct action of the State.

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31. B. Narasimha Iyengar, Esq., B. A., Ph. D.

Agricultural Chemist, Bangalore.

General Opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

From a sentimental and humanitarian point of view, the prevention of slaughter of cows and all horned cattle in fact, is no doubt a very desirable thing but it is not a feasible proposition from an economic point of view.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

Prohibition of slaughter of horned cattle will only lead to their increased starvation in large numbers and may end in various out-breaks of cattle pests. There are already twice as many cattle in the State as we can afford to feed. Cattle are starved as the farmers do not grow fodder crop to keep sufficient quantity in reserve.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

As regards Pinjrapoles it is impossible for the State to maintain one for all the cattle fit to go into it. Private enterprise may go a very short way in saving cattle but is sure to fail for want of fodder to maintain the animals and their will be very few people willing to pay for the maintenance of these animals in comfort till they die a natural death.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

As it is, the best draught bullocks are being exported to neighbouring British territories regularly.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

The only thing worth aiming at is to prevent their slaughter in a manner offensive to the sentiments of the people who hold the "Cow" sacred, but still do not hesitate to starve them to death by slow degrees.

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32. Mr. T. B. Keshva Rao.

Daya Pracharak, Turuvanur, Chitaidrug District. Age 24. Smartha Brahmin. Has special experience of Gosalas and Cattle.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Total prohibition of slaughter of all cows and useful bulls and bullocks is necessary. Slaughter of buffaloes yielding milk and of calves that are promising must be limited by way of legislation.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Chief centres of slaughter are Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Mysore and District Headquarters.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The food supply is not at all affected.

Average price of a cow is from Rs. 8 to Rs. 20.

Average price of a bull is from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40. A few Mahomadans and mostly Hindus use beef as food. It is costlier.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The effect of slaughter as at present is that the agricultural conditions are becoming miserable. The cattle are few and weak. The supply of manure is scanty as on account of want of fuel droppings of cattle are used for fuel purposes. By prevention the milk supply will increase, the infant mortality will be considerably decreased, to a very little extent the fodder supply will be affected but Government's liberality in the matter of grazing will set right the matter.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas are necessary. There is a Gosala in Bangalore, and one in Mysore.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cows for slaughter is to be prohibited by legislation. Prohibiting the import of beef is impracticable.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-33)

Rig Veda I—16-144
Yajurveda XIII—43-49
Yajurveda XIII—34-51
Atharwa VI—7-70-71
Atharwa VIII—2-26-23
Shatpatta III—21-1-2
Rig Veda—155-40
Atharvana Veda IX—5-10-5

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation purely for the purposes of preventing cow slaughter is necessary and should be enforced by direct action of the Government.

There should be one Supreme Society formed for prevention of slaughter of animals with branches all over the State.

"Plea for kindness to animals" should be introduced in the curriculum of studies in each and every school and lectures arranged to be delivered on the subject.

A section to the effect that killing of animals for sacrifices and food will be considered as criminal and punishable should be introduced in Criminal Codes.

33. Govindacharyaswamy, Esq., B.A., M. R. S., ETC.

Veda-griham, Mysore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaughter of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not in any way be affected.

There are food grains which may be used by the flesh-eating community instead.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-26)

Present scale of indiscriminate slaughter of all cattle has deteriorated breeding and impaired agricultural operations. On the other hand prevention of slaughter improves very much the breeding, promotes agriculture, minimises the number of bubercular diseases, reduces infant mortality, and loss of vitality of the people. Since cattle meet natural death and their number is increased, the skin dealer will get greater quantity of hide for his trade. Hence hide trade will not suffer. Present supply of fodder will be sufficient. Manure supply will increase and will be commensurate with the cost of maintaining cattle.

Further, free grazing facilities for cattle should be given.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter is necessary. Import of beef should also be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious sentiment dislikes slaughter of cattle. The muslim religion also is equally against wilful slaughter. Even Akbar, the great Mogul Emperor, prevented cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Legislation prohibiting slaughter of cattle is necessary. A similar piece of legislation is working very well in other States. This will not cause any hardship to any section or community. On the other hand, it will ensure Hindu-Muslim unity.

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34. Mr. H. N. Raghavendra Rao.

Land holder, Hunsur. Age 55. Madhva Brahmin. Has special knowledge of cattle breeding.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Prohibition will not affect the food supply of the State. Nevertheless, pasture lands should not be let away for cultivation and their number increased. Cattle intended for slaughter are sold away in shandies for suitable prices, perhaps for a few couple of rupees. Mahomadans largely use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds.—(Qns. 14-25.)

The effect of slaughter as at present is a great loss to the agricultural industry. By prevention the breed can be improved; the milk supply will increase cent per cent; the price of milk will go down, infant mortality will surely go down; ordinarily the fodder supply will not in the least be affected; the manure supply will increase by 15·5 per cent and will surely be commensurate with the cost of maintenance; hide trade will be affected to a certain extent; the owner may find some difficulty in maintaining them all but he will have been sufficiently remunerated by the increased supply of manure.

Gosalas.— (Qns. 26-27.)

Gosalas, at the rate of one for each District, should be maintained by Government. The cost of maintaining them can be met from utilising manure, hide, etc.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle.— (Qns. 28-30.)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. Jodhpur State has prohibited the export of cattle. Import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds.—(Qns. 31-32.)

Religious practice and sentiment are relied upon.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action.—(Qns. 33-39.)

The only way to prevent slaughter of cows is by legislation enforced by direct action of the State ; the Afghan Govt., the C. P. Govt, and the Nizam's Govt. have taken to legislation in this matter as the only sure method. Cental Provinces (G. O. No. 1236-1955—XIII dated 31-5-22). It may cause hardship to a certain class or community; but, the good that a vast majority of people will derive is worth enactment of legislation. A system of scientific breeding should be introduced and education imparted by means of issue of leaflets and the like. More veterinary dispensaries should be opened.

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35. Mr. B. Garudachar, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Simoga—Srivaishnava Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-12.)

The food supply will not be affected to a great extent. Cattle are purchased for slaughter from raiyats and cattle-lifters at an average price of Rs. 20 per head. Muslims and Christians use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

The effect of slaughter as at present is far reaching both on the question of manure and breed. By prevention the breed will not be affected; the milk supply will increase by about 80 per cent and the price of milk will go down; the infant mortality will certainly be reduced. The fodder supply will not be affected; the manure supply will certainly increase to a great extent and this increase will meet the cost of maintenance; the hide trade will be affected; the owner will not find it very difficult to maintain his cattle properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Gosalas may be maintained in Bangalore, Mysore, and in places where fodder is easily got.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle (Qns. 28—20.)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter and import of beef should be prohibited by legislation which should be enforced through Police, Municipal, and taluk authorities.

Religious grounds (Qns. 21—22.)

Parasaramadhavia—

Bhavishyat Purana. Rig veda, Pavamana Sutra, 4th Chapter, Mahabharata-Uttaragograhana.

Ramayana—

All these strictly prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action (Qns. 22—49.)

Legislation alone is desirable and should be enforced both by direct and indirect action. In the beginning it may cause hardship to beef-eating community; but later on, everything will become alright.

Propaganda work should also be taken by the Agricultural Department.

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36. Mr. L. Abdul Aziz Khan, M. Sc., B. T.

Science Assistant, Government Training College, Mysore, Age 26, Muslim. Has special experience of cattle breeding, hide and skin trade and cattle generally.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

On an average *six per every habitation, i.e.*, Pregnant or milch cow—1; barren and aged cows—2; bullocks, aged or otherwise defective—1; buffaloes—1 and heifers of all horned cattle—1.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Cattle are procured at Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 each from people who think that it is an economic burden to maintain them.

Europeans, Muslims and some Hindus use beef as food, as being cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

By slaughter, breed will be improved as defective cattle are destroyed. Preservation of all cows degenerates breed. The price of milk will not be affected, as generally no milch cows are slaughtered. Prohibition of slaughter has no connection with infant mortality, which is attributable to defective social customs; manure supply will not be increased.

Hide trade will be discontinued in India and importing hide means adverse balance for the State.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas may be started in Malnad at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

No legislation is necessary; cows should be purchased, after a certain age limit, by compulsion. Cattle census may be taken annually instead of once in ten years. Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Humanity requires prevention of slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation not necessary; advocates the principle of give and take; purchase and then maintain.

Will not cause harm to any community.

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37. Mr. S. Nazir Ahamed Razvi.

Zamindar and Legal Practitioner Sitapur, (U. P.) (Age 54, Mahomedan. Has experience of 17 years' efforts in protection of cow species).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Recommends prohibition of slaughter of cattle.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Slaughter of cows causes dearness and scarcity. The breed suffers.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26 27).

Advocates Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Prevention may be legislated.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Islami Goraksha, translated also into Kannada.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation will have more force. In addition to it breeding farms may be opened.

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38. Mr. C. Vasudeva Rao.

Coffee Planter and President, North Mysore Indian Planters' Association, Chikmagalur, Age 60, Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns 1-3).

Prohibition is to extend to all cows and she-buffaloes and their she-calves.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

In all Municipalities and big villages cattle are slaughtered.

In Chikmagalur town the number employed in slaughter houses is between 3 and 5 and the number employed on sale of beef is 2.

Grounds bearing on food supply—Qns. (7-13.)

Cattle are purchased for slaughter, mostly from villagers at Rs. 8 to 10 per head.

Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Mussalmans use beef as food, being cheaper.

Prohibition will not affect in any way the food production.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Prevention of slaughter of all sorts of cows would affect the breed in any way. Milk supply will increase; infant mortality may be reduced. The fodder supply will not be affected. To a certain extent the manure supply will increase. Hide trade will not be affected. The increase of manure will be commensurate with the cost of maintenance.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

The State cannot maintain Gosalas. It must be left to philanthropic people to open such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

The sale or export of she-buffaloes and their she-calves and cows should be prohibited by legislation. It will not be possible to prohibit the import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Some religious sanctity has been attached to cows. Hence they should not be slaughtered.

Rocommendations regarding legislation or executive action- (Qns. 33-39).

If there is no legislation nobody would care about the prohibition in any other way and legislation should be enforced by direct action. It will not cause any communal disturbance.

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39. Rev. Mr. G. Wesley.

Christian Minister, Gubbi, Age 63, Protestant Methodist.

General opinion and recommendation— (Qns 1-3).

Prohibition is to extend to all animals except the aged and otherwise defective which should be disposed of in mercy, away from all population.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Will not much affect the food supply.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Advocates Gosalas.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33 39).

Proposes to create and nourish public opinion against slaughter.
(No legislation is necessary for the present).

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40. Mr. K Abdul Nabi.

Banker, Kowl Bazaar, Bellary (Age 40 Mahomedan. Has experience of Hide and Skin trade, Gosalas and Beef trade).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of cows is emphatically necessary in the case of all animals except aged cows and aged or otherwise defective horned cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Certainly it will not affect the food supply.

Cattle are procured for slaughter from cultivators and others maintaining them in markets at an average cost ranging from Rs. 5 to 10 each.

Mahomedans, Christians and some depressed classes use beef as food, as being cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Only a few are used for ploughing, while the rest are sold away for slaughter. By slaughter the breed deteriorates and agriculture suffers. Prevention will increase the milk supply and reduce the price of milk, reduce the infant mortality and will not affect the fodder supply. To a considerable extent the manure supply will increase but such increase will not be commensurate with the cost of maintenance. The hide trade will be affected. The owner's capacity to maintain cattle will also be affected and as such they must be shot and buried.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Would not advocate maintenance of Gosalas, as it would involve a large expenditure.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation should be made to prohibit the sale or export of cattle and import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Cow sacrifice is permitted by religion; but, as there are other animals, cows need not be slaughtered.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the proper remedy and should be enforced by indirect action through municipalities and other local agencies.

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41. Mr. T. Narasinga Rao.

Coffee planter and Raiyat, Gallakere Estate, Chikmagalur (Age 53, Brahmin).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition should extend only to cows except old and barren cows not fit for breeding, bulls, bullocks and other deformed animals.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Generally they are slaughtered in large numbers in places where there are British Cantonments and a large Mahomedan population.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Raiyats sell cattle at prices from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per head.
There will be no shortage of food-stuffs.
Christians, Mahomedans, Adikarnatakas use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation cattle are bound to degenerate; milk supply will not appreciably increase nor can infant mortality be reduced. There will be no increase of manure supply but to some extent the hide trade will suffer; 90 per cent of old and unserviceable cattle are sold for slaughter.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Advocates maintenance of Gosalas in places where plenty of fodder can be had

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Would not advise legislation either (1) against import of beef or (2) sale or export of cattle.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

From religious point of view, slaughter of cows is to be prevented.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation by Government is not necessary. By propaganda work the Hindus may be induced not to sell cattle for slaughter. To begin with, it may be undertaken in local areas to suit local circumstances. By establishing Pinjrapoles the old ones can be saved.

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42. Mr. Mahomed Imam, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Jagalur, Age 29, Mahomedan.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of cows is desirable. Prohibition should extend to all animals.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

About 300 cattle are slaughtered in Chitaldrug District every year. There are no slaughter houses in the District where cows are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Only defective and aged cattle are procured from raiyats at prices from Rs. 10 to 15 per head. Lambanis, Mahomedans and other nomadic people use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Prevention will not materially affect the food supply except to those poor people who being generally accustomed to beef may not have sufficient money to purchase mutton.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Breed will not be affected by slaughter; by prevention to a certain extent, the milk supply may increase but the infant mortality will not be reduced but increases. Fodder supply will have to increase. Hide trade will be affected. Feeding cows prohibited from slaughter costs more than the value of manure they yield.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas should not be maintained by the State. Those that regard the animal as sacred must maintain them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle or import of beef into the State is necessary.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

On religious grounds, cows should not be prevented from slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-36)

Legislation preventing slaughter is not desirable. But propaganda work must be carried and prevention of sale of cows should be done by appealing to others to give up cow-slaughter.

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43. Mr. Hassan Narayana Iyah, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Chikballapur (Age 68 Sattada-Vaishnava)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Satistics—(Qns. 4-6).

About 500 in the taluk of Chickballapur are slaughtered. Other places are Bangalore, C. & M. station, K. G. F., Hassan and Mysore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

The food supply will not at all be affected. Cattle are purchased from raiyats for slaughter in shandies at about Rs. 10 each. Panchamas and a few Muslims use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

The effect of slaughter of cattle as allowed at present is that the agriculture suffers greatly and some good breeds are disappearing. By prevention, the breed is affected in no way; the milk supply will increase; the price of milk will go down. The infant mortality will be reduced; fodder supply will not be affected; the manure supply will increase to a small extent, the hide trade may be affected; the owners will not find any difficulty in maintaining their cattle properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Maintenance of Gosalas is advocated.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation; the import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Some religious sanctity is attached to cows. Hindu religion has not enjoined or permitted cow-sacrifice.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Apart from legislation, I cannot see how slaughter of cows could be effectively prevented. Legislation should be enforced both by direct and indirect action. No hardship to any community is likely to be caused. If any section of the population feel aggrieved they can be reconciled by proper explanation.

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44. Mr. C. Venkataramanaiya, B.A.

Principal, Sri Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, (Age 51 Smartha Brahmin) Has knowledge of cattle breeding, diary farming, etc.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

In big cities like Mysore, K. G. F. and Bangalore they are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

The food supply will not be affected. Cattle are purchased from persons rearing them for prices ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per head. Europeans, native Christians, Mahomedans and Adikarnatakas use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

By prevention, the breed will be improved and increased; the milk supply will increase, the price of milk will go down; the infant mortality will be reduced; the fodder supply will be affected; the manure supply will increase; the cost of maintenance will be small when compared with the value of manure. The hide trade will be affected to a certain extent.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas may be maintained either by Governmet or by philanthrophic persons. It is learnt that there are a few Gosalas in Davangere and other places. The average cost of maintaining each animal may not go more than Rs. 4 per month.

Opinon regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter and import of beef should be prohibited by legislation.

(1) Ukkads at frontier places should be established to prevent thefts.

Other measures to prevent slaughter are :—

(2) Sale or export should be made only on licenses issued, binding them to use for purposes other than slaughter.

(3) Hide dealers and shoe-makers should be required to get a license to import hides from outside places and also to purchase the hide of the dead animal only for their business.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-33.)

Parasara-smruthi, page 24. Puranas and other texts strictly prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary and is the only way. It must be enforced by direct action of the State. It will cause no hardship to any community, if the principle is rightly conceived by them and the welfare of the country is cherished in their hearts.

Further, propaganda work should be undertaken by Government.

A similar law is working very well in other States in India, such as, Hyderabad, Baroda, Kashmir, Rajputana, Bikanir, Durgapur, Banasavar, etc.

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45. Mr. H. M. A. Cooke, Esq., O.B.E.

Superintendent, Ooregaum Mines, Christian, (has experience of Dairy Farming).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Should prohibit the slaughter of pregnant and milch cows and fatten for slaughter barren and aged cows. Destroy all that consume fodder better used for good animals.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

The number of bovine animals now slaughtered is approximately 16,000 per annum the in Sanitary Board area.

Kind	Robertsonpet	Andersonpet
Pregnant and Milch cows		7
Barren and aged cows		289
Bulls		...
Bullocks, aged or otherwise defective ..	67	131
Buffaloes	72	17
Heifers of all horned cattle ...	58	2
Calves of all cattle	48	..
(15th September to 31st October.)		
No. employed in slaughter houses		... 18
do in sale of beef		... 20

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Prohibition of slaughter would be a great hardship to many in the Gold Fields. Butchers get cattle for slaughter in shandies (Bowringpet, Kolar, Palmanade and Govenapalli) at a price varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20.

Europeans, Anglo-Indians, Mahomedans, Adi-Dravidas and Christians use beef as food, as being cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Promising cows and bullocks are indescriminately slaughtered with useless animals and the effect of slaughter is detrimental to the breed and to agriculture. Preservation of all kinds of cows will adversely affect the breed. Milk supply may improve for some time but will eventually decrease. Infant mortality also may go down for some time. It is not so much the prevention of cow-slaughter that will affect the fodder supply but the preservation of useless cattle. Prohibition will not materially affect the hide trade. Manure supply will not be effected. Maintenance of aged and unserviceable cows will be a burden and a detriment to the purchase of better animals.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

The aged and unserviceable cows should be herded in suitable places maintained by the State or by the religiously inclined.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition by legislation of sale or export of cows or import of beef is not necessary.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation prohibiting slaughter is not desirable. Would strongly advocate no prohibition. Legislation for the care and protection of calves should be provided. It may cause hardship to persons, such as coolies working in mines, as the strenuous nature of work requires extra nutriment. Prohibition can best be secured by education by veterinary officers, by the establishment of more veterinary dispensaries and by carrying out experiments with a view to improve the breed.

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46. Mr. B. Subbanna, B.A., B.L.

Retired Judge of the Chief Court, Bangalore, Age 56, Smartha Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary. Prohibitionto extend to all animals.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are sold by raiyats to butchers. Wholesale prohibition of slaughter of cows and other cattle may affect the food supply perceptibly but the prevention of the slaughter of cows alone would not affect the balance of food supply much.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Prevention of slaughter would affect agriculture favourably. Preservation of all kinds of cows is not likely to affect breed much, if proper care is taken of bulls. The milk supply may increase to a large extent; the manure supply will increase and will be commensurate with the cost of maintenance. Hide trade will not be affected. Special means to secure fodder should be provided. Present slaughtere apparently affects breed.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Every cattle pound may in addition be converted into a Gosala and a reasonable area of waste land attached to it. The cost may not be much.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition by legislation of sale or export of cows and import of beef is necessary.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is desirable and necessary and should be enforced by direct action. At first legislation may be enforced in a part of the State (Shimoga, Hassan, Tumkur, Chitaldroog) and then throughout the State. It should be made penal if a Hindu would slaughter a cow anywhere in the State. An exception may be made in the case of Mohamedans who deem it sacred to offer cows for sacrifice, provided they take a license from a Magistrate who can prescribe such conditions as the place of slaughter, number to be slaughtered, etc. It does not cause hardship to any community, as the proposal is to prevent slaughter of cows only. Further, propagandistic work should be made by the public.

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47. Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao.

Landholder, Hosakoppa, Age 36, Smartha Brahmin

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary Prohibition is to extend to all animals.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bowringpet is a place of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

In shandies cattle are sold to Mohamedans for a price not exceeding Rs. 10 each.

Europeans, Mahomadens and low class Hindus use beef as food.

Would not much affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By prevention of slaughter the inferior cattle may multiply; the milk supply will increase; infant mortality will be reduced; manure supply will increase by 40 per cent; to some extent the hide trade will be affected. Fodder-supply may be affected but gomal lands for growth of fodder may be increased.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Advocates opening up of a Gosala in each taluk by the State. There are some 20 or 30 Gosalas in Bangalore and Channapatna and they are maintained by public subscriptions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition by legislation of sale or export of cows and import of beef is necessary. The law should be enforced strictly. Heavy fine, confiscation of cattle and impounding them in Gosalas may prevent the removal of cattle for slaughter from the State.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation and Royal will prohibiting slaughter of cows are necessary. It should be enforced by direct and indirect action. No hardship to any community is caused, as Mahomedans and others, accustomed to flesh-eating, do not use beef daily.

A cow conference should be held annually to award presents to cattle breeders and owners of large number of cattle.

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48. Mr. Cuthbert D'Souza, B.A., LL.B.

Lawyer, Chikmagalur, (Age 99, Christian).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary. Prohibition to extend to all cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—Qns. 7-13)

Cattle for slaughter are procured from raiyats and villagers from Rs. 5 to 10 each Mussalmans and Europeans use beef as food as being cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter of cows alone will not affect the food supply but if it is extended to all cattle, food supply might be affected to some extent.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and unserviceable cows are solely sold for slaughter.

Effect of slaughter as at present has impaired agricultural operations to a very great extent. Preservation will lead to a satisfactory and expensive breeding.

The milk supply will increase and infant mortality will be reduced. Fodder supply will not be affected. Manure supply will increase to a large extent and be commensurate with the cost of maintenance. Hide trade will certainly not be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Advocates most emphatically the opening of Gosalas or Pinjrapoles in almost all places where Veterinary Hospitals exist.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle is no doubt necessary at the beginning but pursuasion by educating public opinion is preferable. Beef should not be imported into the State.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is no doubt desirable but pursuasion is preferable. It may be tried experimentally through the Municipal agency. There would be no hardship to any community. Propaganda work by distributing humanitarian literature and educating public opinion may be done to secure reconciliation, if any ill feelings are aroused between the communities.

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49. Mr. Y. Subba Rao.

School Master, Chamrajpet, Bangalore (Age 44, Brahmin).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary. Prohibition is to extend to all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere are important centres of cow slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from Rs. 8 to 10 per head from persons unable to maintain them or greedy of more money. Mostly Christians and Mahomedans use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

There will be an increase in the supply of milk and ghee and a decrease in meat supply, but the gain in one case would probably compensate the loss in the other.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

In towns, on account of fodder scarcity, barren and non-serviceable cows are sold away for slaughter.

Present system of slaughter is detrimental to agriculture.

By prevention, the quality of the breed would not be much worse than at present. The milk supply will increase by half the quantity now available. To some extent the infant mortality will be reduced. More fodder would be required. To a great extent the manure supply will increase, but it may not be commensurate with the cost of maintaining cattle. Hide trade will not be much affected. Pasture lands should be increased to afford great help to owners finding it difficult to maintain all cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Does not advocate Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-39)

Legislation is necessary and strict watch by tolls in boundary stations should be exercised; but prohibition of the import of beef, though desirable, should be enforced gradually.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious practice and sentiment prohibit cow-slaughter.

It is learnt that Koran also does not permit cow-slaughter or sacrifice.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 32-39)

Legislation is necessary and at first it may be enforced through municipalities and then if necessary by the State directly. It might cause some hardship to sections of Mahomedans and Christians who can be reconciled by (1) preaching and distributing pamphlets on the advisability of prohibition and (2) by creating temporary measures of relief to poorer classes, wherever found necessary. Advocates creating facilities for cow fodder and removing restrictions on cow pastures.

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50. Rao Sahib B.V. Venkataswamy Naidu.

Merchant, Municipal Commissioner and Special Magistrate, C. and M. Station, Bangalore (Age 60, Hindu).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary. Prohibition to cover only all cows and calves and heifers of all horned cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore and Mysore are the chief centres of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from villagers for prices from Rs. 10 to 100 each. Mahomedans, Europeans and low caste Indians use beef as food as being cheaper.

Slaughter of cows alone will not affect the food supply. Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle is not advisable in the present state of food production.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and unserviceable cows are mostly sold away for slaughter, only a few being used for agricultural purposes. Slaughter has deteriorated breed and impaired agricultural operations.

By preservation of all cows the breed will be bettered ; the milk supply will increase ; most undoubtedly the infant mortality will be reduced. Fodder supply will not be affected as there will be a very considerable increase of manure. Prices of hides would go up. More grazing areas are needed.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Advocates maintenance of Pinjrapoles at the headquarters of each taluk.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Advises legislation against sale or export of cattle and import of beef.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Only by legislation could prevention be established. It should be enforced by the State and other corporate bodies.

That the slaughter of useful cows affects the prosperity of the State should be made understood by the public, by education.

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51. The Honorary Secretary,

The Basavangudi Rate-payers' Association, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of cows and other cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields are chiefly places of cow-slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not be affected.

Raiyats sell away cattle to butchers from Rs. 10 to 15 not knowing that they are taken for slaughter. Europeans generally, some Mahomedans and Panchamas use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds (Qns. 14-25)

Present slaughter has injuriously told upon the breed of cattle and on agriculture. By preservation of all cows, breed will not be affected. The milk supply will increase and its price will be affected for the better. Infant mortality will be reduced. Fodder supply will not be materially affected and manure supply will materially increase and commensurate the cost of maintenance. Foreign trade and not local trade will be effected.

Gosalas (Qns. 26-27)

Advocates maintenance of Gosalas and desires Government to give more pasture lands.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle (Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or export of cattle. But import of beef should be done under license.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religion prohibits cow-slaughter. Cow sacrifice is not permitted in this age.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced by both ways.

No serious hardship is likely to be caused. A very small minority might feel aggrieved.

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52. Mr. B. Venkatanaranappa, M.A.

Retired Government Servant, Basavangudi, Age 54, Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of cows and other cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields are the chief places of cow-slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not be affected. Raiyats sell away cattle to butchers at Rs. 10 to 15 each not knowing that they are taken for slaughter.

Europeans generally, some Mahomedans and Panchamas use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds (Qns. 14-5)

Present slaughter has injuriously told upon the breed of cattle and on agriculture. By preservation of all cows, breed will not be affected. The milk supply will increase and its price will be affected for the better. Infant mortality will be reduced, fodder supply will not be materially affected and manure supply will materially increase and commensurate the cost of maintenance. Foreign trade and not local trade will be effected.

Gosalas—(Qns 26-27)

Does not advocate the maintenance of Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle (Qns. 28-30).

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle with certain reservations is necessary. Prohibition of import of beef is not possible.

Religious grounds (Qns.—31-32)

Religion prohibits cow-slaughter. Cow-sacrifice is not permitted in this age.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-)39

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced by both ways.

No serious hardship is likely to be caused. A very small minority might feel aggrieved.

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53. Mr. C. Ramanuja Iyengar, M.A., L.T.

Principal, Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Mysore, Age 42, Sri Vaishnava Brahmin

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Generally from sellers in shandies cattle are procured by butchers at Rs. 10 each. Mahomedans, Panchamas and the scavenger class use beef as food. Food supply will not be effected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The present slaughter has some effect, though not a substantial one, upon breed and agriculture. By preservation of all cows breed will be adversely affected but not to an appreciable extent. To some extent the milk supply will be increased. The infant mortality will not be affected. Fooder supply will not be much affected. The manure supply will only increase by about 5 per cent and will not commensurate the maintenance cost. Revenue under hide trade may suffer to a little extent.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Advocates maintenance of Gosalas in about ten places in the State and being worked as semi-Government institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting both the sale or export of cattle and import of beef is necessary. Heavy penalty should be inflicted on persons violating the rules or regulations.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and should be supplemented by lectures. It should be enforced directly and indirectly according to circumstances. Only the beef-eating community may be made to suffer, but only to a small extent. All possible measures should be adopted to reconcile people aggrieved thereby. Further the Civic and Social progress Association should strenuously work to seek measures to protect cows.

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54. Mr. B. Krishna Singh.

Retired Amildar and Coffee Planter, Belur, Age 72, RAJPUT.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary. Prohibition is to extend to all animals.

Statistics—Qns. 4-6)

	Name of Municipality	No. of oxen, cows and calves slaughterd		
		1921-22	1922-23	1923-24
1.	Chikmagalur	732	871	802
2.	Hassan	146	231	158
3.	Belur	250	200	275
4.	Arsikere	105	105	110
5.	Mysore	882	881	890
6.	Tumkur	365	303	402
7.	Gubbi	2,500	2,650	2,500
8.	Bowringpet	400	400	400
9.	Chennapatna	...	...	2,342
10.	Mysore City	...	3,137	2,897

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Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter for prices at Rs. 15 to 20 per head. Lower class of Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food.

Prohibition would not seriously effect food production. More cattle are slaughtered for skin rather than for food.

Other economic grounds— (Qns. 14-35)

Sixty per cent of barren and unserviceable cows are slaughtered. By the present slaughter, breed is deteriorated and agricultural operations have suffered considerably.

By prevention of slaughter :—

Breed must necessarily improve. Milk supply will increase by 50 per cent. Infant mortality will be reduced to a great extent.

Fodder supply will not be affected. Manure supply will increase by 50 per cent and will commensurate the cost of maintaining cows. But hide trade may be affected to a certain extent.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26 27)

Opening up Gosalas is highly necessary and they should be opened at every district head-quarters by Government. Charitably disposed persons also must come forward and open such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation in both cases not necessary. Municipalities may impose a heavy tax on cattle exported for slaughter. This will tend to decrease the removal of cattle outside the State for slaughter. Import of beef not to be prohibited, for it is not meant for consumption by Indians but only by Europeans.

Religious Grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Vide extra sheet in Kannada.

(Yejurveda-Yekaginkanda Manusmrithi, 11 Chapter—108 sloka Yagyavalkyasmrithi, 263 sloka Parasarasmrithi 8th Chapter, all prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

Legislation is absolutely necessary and should be enforced by direct action. There is no likelihood of its causing hardship to any class or community. A similar law is working very well in Kabul, a Mahomedan state, and in other Native States. The law prevailing in Kashmir may safely be adopted.

General Remarks.

There are skin shops in out-of-the-way places, maintained by Labbes who induce cattle lifters to supply them skins. Cattle are slaughtered More for skin than for food. These shops must be removed to taluk head-quarters and must be properly supervised. They must be taxed heavily.

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55. Mr. Mahomed Sait.

Piece Goods merchant, Mysore, Age 36, MUSALMAN.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is not necessary. Otherwise, it will work against the principles of free trade. It will create communal disturbances.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Beef is cheaper and is used as food by a majority of Hindu population, Christians and Musalmans.

It is in advisable in the present state of our food production to prohibit cow-slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By prevention there will be no inducement to improve the breed; the milk supply will not increase; fodder supply will not increase; the manure supply will be affected adversely. The cost of maintenance would become enormous. Hide trade will be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be opened.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is necessary. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious Grounds—(Qns. 31 32)

The very first chapter, the longest in the Koran, that follows the opening chapter, is called "The Cow" (Sura-e-Baquar). This sanctions cow-slaughter. Refers also to sayings in " World's living religions " by Robert Earnest Hame, P.H.W.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-38)

Legislation is not necessary.

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56. Mr. M. G. Rama Rao, B.A.

Retired Conservator of Forests.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaughter of healthy and otherwise useful cows and horned cattle only, the aged and otherwise defective cattle being destroyed.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter from raiyats at Rs. 5 to 20 each. Europeans, Mahamedans, Adi-dravidas use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter will certainly affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Useless cows are disposed of by sale.

Preservation of all cows

(i) will affect the breed.
(ii) will not appreciably increase the milk supply.
(iii) will affect fodder supply adversely.
(iv) will increase the manure supply to a very small extent.
(v) will to a great extent affect the owners' capacity to properly maintain useful cattle. Prevention of slaughter of healthy cows only will reduce the infant mortality.

The advantage derived by maintaining cows is very little when compared with the cost involved.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Pinjrapoles may be established and maintained by village panchayets and not by the State. Even there too, the cows will not be properly taken care of. This will spread epidemics, affecting the neighbouring healthy cattle.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation preventing sale or export of cattle for slaughter is not necessary. Removal to adjoining territories may be prevented by the establishment of Ookads; but this will not work satisfactorily. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

It is undesirable to legislate. If legislation is resorted to, the local bodies will have to work it out. Legislation in Mysore is premature unless it becomes an all-India question. Village Panchayets or Municipalities can effectively prevent on philanthropic grounds, without resorting to any special legislation. The goodwill of the beef-eating community to whom hardship will be caused must be secured.

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57. The Honorary Secretaries,

The Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary, as otherwise it would be detrimental to the interests of both the State and the public.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

For statistics, refers to that given in "Cattle problem in British India."

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Slaughter of cows will never affect the food resources of the State since substitute for beef is in abundance. Prohibition of the slaughter of cows and other cattle is not expected to affect the food supply of the State. Since flesh is not the food for man and those who eat flesh do not eat it exclusively they can use grains as their food.

Generally cattle are purchased in weekly markets from farmers at a price not more than Rs. 25 per head. Mahomedans and Europeans use beef as food. Price of healthy eatable beef is higher than other kinds of meat.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-15)

Slaughter of cows as at present takes away good animals that may come to calf if allowed to live. Young stock also being slaughtered, breeding is endangered. The preservation of all kinds of cows is very likely to affect the breed for the better. Milk supply will increase and the price of milk is sure to go down; infant mortality is bound to decrease; the fodder resources are not likely to be weakened if lands, that were formerly used exclusively as pasture lands but subsequently seized and converted as cultivable lands, may be again set apart for pasture in each village; again, as the quality and quantity of bulls improve in course of time, fodder will be in abundance. Manure supply may increase proportionately, with the increase in number of animals. Increase in manure cannot be commensurate with the cost of maintenance of cows but may defray more than half their expenses. Hide trade is likely to flourish after some time and owners will not find any difficulty in maintaining their cattle properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

If the public do not come forward to open one Gosala at each village the State should open it in the form of a cattle farm. Good milking animals should be kept and breeding should be undertaken. The proceeds from this will leave a surplus even after defraying the expenses of the old and unserviceable animals of the village.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-44)

It is advisable to prohibit by legislation export of all animals for slaughter. To make the measure practicable, cattle census should be taken, a register showing the number of cattle in each village should be maintained and births, deaths and sales should be registered compulsorily. Import of beef need not be prohibited but heavy import duty may be levied.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

No rules of any religion prescribe cow sacrifice or cow-slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is desirable for the purpose of preventing cow-slaughter, which should be made a penal offence also. Such a legislation should be enforced by the direct action of the State.

It will not cause any trouble to any community. This will surely tend to improve Agricultural Industry.

Further, pasture lands should not be given away for cultivation. Breeding of good animals on scientific principles should be undertaken by the State by establishing model cattle farms in each village, so that the economic value of cattle may be raised.

58. Mr. M. Ananthiah Chetty.

Advocate, Chitaldrug, Age 68, Vysya. Has experience of cattle-breeding.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Every year about 200,000 cattle in Mysore State are slaughtered, the chief areas being Bangalore City, Cantonment and Mysore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

There is no breeding and maintenance of stock for beef prevalent in the State. Butchers get the animals from owners at a price ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 each. Panchamas, Korchers, Voddors, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food, the price of beef being almost equal to that of other kinds of meat. The food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Useless cows only are sold for slaughter. Very seldom, barren cows (if strong) are used for ploughing. Slaughter of cattle as at present has brought poverty and deteriorated breed of cattle, and human beings. By preservation of cows, breed will improve. Milk supply will increase by 25 per cent and its price will go down. Infant mortality will be reduced and fodder supply will not be affected. Manure supply will increase materially and will be commensurate with the cost of maintenance of cows. Hide trade will not be affected. Owners' capacity to maintain useful cattle will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

The maintenance of Gosalas is advocated, the cost depending in proportion to the number of cattle fed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting the sale or export of cows for slaughter is advised, every village patel being authorised to prevent cattle being sold for slaughter. Import of beef also is to be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

Legislation is the only effective measure of preventing slaughter. It must be enforced by direct action of the State. No hardship to any community will be caused.

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59. Mr. P. Murugesam Pillai.

Assistant Woollen Master, Binny Woollen Mills, Bangalore, Age, 51, Adidravida, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of pregnant and milch cows and calves and she-buffaloes and calves only is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

About 36,000 to 40,000 cattle are slaughtered in the State, the centres being generally every district headquarter but particularly, Mysore, Bangalore and K. G. F.. The Number of persons employed in the Civil and Military Station only is as follows :—

Slaughterhouses	.... 40 to 50
Sale of beef	....120 to 150
Tanning hides	.... about 300
Manufacturing goods from such leather	.... ,, 1,500.
Exporting beef or hides	.... ,, 200

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 14-25)

There is no breeding and maintenance of stock for beef prevalent in the State. Butchers get cattle from cultivators for Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 each. Europeans, East Indian Christians use beef as food but Adidravadas and Adikarnatakas seem to use mostly the flesh of dead cattle. Beef is not cheaper than mutton. Food supply will not at all be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Useless cattle are used for ploughing and draught purposes, what is sold for slaughter being only 3 to 5 per cent in a year. By preservation, the milk supply will increase by 10 per cent. Infant mortality will be reduced; there will be no scarcity of fodder if the raiyats keep their respective gomal lands in order; the manure supply will increase by 10 to 15 per cent, and will certainly commensurate with the cost of maintenance. Very little effect will be felt in hide trade. The owner's capacity to maintain cattle will not be much affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

The State should not maintain Gosalas but may give facilities in the shape of land and water to public organisers.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting the sale or export of animals for slaughter is necessary. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 26-27).

It is only an ancient Hindu sentiment.

Recommendation regarding legislation or excutive action—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is the only means to prohibit cow-slaughter and should be enforced both by direct action by the State and indirect action through Municipalities. No hardship to any community will be caused.

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60. Mr. T. S. Ali Khan.

Honorary Vice-President, C. M. C. Mysore, age, 44 Mahomedan, Sunnie. Ordinary knowledge of breeding, farming, etc.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter is not necessary, as no pregnant and milch cows are ever slaughtered by orthodox Mahomedans.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In Mysore about six barren and aged cows are slaughtered daily. The chief centres are Bangalore, K. G. F. and Mysore. About six persons in each of the above places are employed in slaughter houses and sale of beef.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

There is no breeding and maintenance of stock for beef prevalent in the State. Cattle are got from raiyats at a price ranging from Rs. 4 to 10 per head. Adikarnatakas, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food. The price of beef is half the cost of other kinds of meat. Price of mutton will be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Useless cattle are usually sold to butchers outside the State if the owners do not get any sale. By preservation the breed will not be affected.

As good cows always are preserved, milk supply and infant mortality will not improve. Fodder will not be available for better animals. Manure supply will only increase very little and will not commensurate with the maintenance cost. Hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There is one Gosala in Mysore, containing 13 heads of cattle, maintained by public subscription. Pinjarapoles may be opened and maintained by public bodies; when, owners of cattle may not feel any difficulty of maintaining useless cattle along with useful ones.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is not necessary as it interferes with the fundamental principles of a Government; an export duty if possible may be imposed on cattle removed to neighbouring territories. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

Legislation is quite undesirable as it may lead to communal ill-felling. Cows may better be protected by social propaganda than by legislation.

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61. R. B. Plumer, Esq., Bar-at-Law.,

Chief Judge, Chief Court of Mysore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

It is manifestly undesirable and uneconomic to slaughter any cows except the aged and decreipt.

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62. Mr. Gulam Ahmed Kalami.

Merchant and Landholder, Coromandel, Kolar Gold Fields.

AGE 59—(MUSALMAN).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

It is unnecessary to prevent the slaughter of cows and other cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are procured for slaughter from agriculturists and farmers, most of whom are Hindus, for Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each. Adikarnatakas mostly, and about half the Muslim population, use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter would not be advisable in the present state of food production, as it certainly affects food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The effect of slaughter as at present is by no means adverse. Preservation of all kinds of cows would result in the wholesale deterioration of the size, quality and economic value of the cattle. The milk supply will not increase unless the breeding and feeding of milch cows are done on a scientific basis. Infant mortality will not be reduced. Goat and sheep milk is more suited for infants. It will undoubtedly reduce the fodder supply of the State and will cause the wholesale starvation of good, bad and useless cows and other cattle alike. Prevention will end in the enormous increase of consuming diseases and death-rate amongst all kinds of cattle and in fact will ultimately become the main cause of the extinction of good cattle including cows. The increase in the number of useless cattle starved to death through want of sufficient fodder cannot possibly be expected to result in the increase of manure supply. The increased quantity of manure, if any, will not meet even one-tenth of the feeding cost. The hide trade will be affected to a great extent and tanneries will cease to exist in our State and the unemployment of a large number of people coming out of this business will become a serious question. The maintenance of useless animals will certainly affect the owner's capacity to properly maintain all animals even if Government throw open all forest resererves and grazing grounds, and at a great loss to its revenue.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be opened by the State as the cost is bound to be prohibitive and such Government organisations are impracticable. Neither charitable societies, if any, formed to open such institutions, can undertake this gigantic task, even with the aid of Government; much less wealthy individuals and least of all the poor raiyat.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation will be impracticable. It will prove to be a thorough failure. Even prohibiting import of beef will be found inpracticable.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"Indo-aryan" by Raja Rajendra Lal LL.D., C.I.E., under the heading "Cows flesh in ancient India" (published by Swami Bheemanada of Mukerji Lane. Bogh Bazaar, Calcutta). Religious rights and liberties of Muslims are interfered, if legislation is resorted to.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation to prevent cow-slaughter is not desirable. Even prohibition in any other way will prove impolitic. It will cause a great hardship to Musalmans.

Other measures suggested in the volumes of Young India particularly in Vol. III (1926) for securing the practical protection of cows will be useful.

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63. Mr. K. Subbaraya Chetty, B.A., LL.B.

Advocate, and Secretary Arya Vysya Maha Sabha, Bangalore City.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

The Sabha adoptes the same answers as are given by the President, Sri Gorakshaka Mandali, Bangalore.

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64. Mr. M. A. Shushtry.

Assistant Professor of Persian, Mysore.

AGE 43. MUSSALMAN.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

It is not necessary to prevent the slaughter of cows.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Mahomedans, Christians, Jews and some of the backward classes use beef as food, as it is cheaper. It is not advisable to prohibit slaughter as it would affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Most of the barren and non-milch cows are sold away for slaughter.

The effect of slaughter as at present is on the whole good since useful animals are better fed. By prohibition there will be neither increase in the milk supply nor reduction in infant mortality. The supply of fodder would be less than the demand for it. Though the manure supply will increase to some extent, it will not commensurate with the cost of maintenance. The hide trade would of course be affected. The owners cannot maintain all animals properly. The aged and unserviceable animals must be slaughtered.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 32-32)

Holy Koran does not prohibit cow sacrifice.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

Legislation, if undertaken, will certainly cause hardship to butchers and hide merchants.

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65. Mr. H. Krishnasastri.

Retired Epigraphist to the Government of India, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.

Age 57. Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food Supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Non-Hindus and foreigners use beef as food.

If grain which is in plenty here is not allowed to be exported to foreign countries, the food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The present slaughter does affect the agricultural operations.

By preservation, the breed will increase. The milk supply will increase. Infant mortality must decrease; the fodder supply can be made available if gomal lands which are not wanting in Mysore are increased. Manure supply will increase and will be commensurate with the cost of their maintenance. The owners' capacity to maintain all cattle will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be opened and maintained by the State at each taluk centre. It will not be an undesirable act of Govt. if they levy a small cess, if necessary, on Land Revenue and earmark the amounts for the maintenance of Gosalas. If this is done many philanthropic persons do come forward to help Government in their undertaking.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

The cattle should not be exported from India, on any account. Export to British India must only be done on permits which will be issued only for agricultural and dairy purposes. Aged animals should not be exported on any ground and *must* be removed to Gosalas, the definite purpose being always recorded in registers by village officers, the concerned taluk and District officers being kept informed of the same.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Raghuvamsa, Chapter II, Hymn 7 of Book IX of Àtharvana Veda. Asoka's Edict V. Gosavitri.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

The Gosalas and Pinjrapoles could protect the disabled or famished cows always but the Government must legislate for stopping altogether the cow slaughter. The State must enact such a legislation. Legislation may affect beefeaters and butchers, who are in a minority and they may take to importing beef. Attention is invited to the rules about Slaughter Houses made by His Excellency the Governor of Central Provinces wherein cow slaughter is prohibited.

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66. Mr. K. Matthan, B.A.

I.-G. of Education in Mysore, Bangalore. Age 49. Christian.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-5).

There is no necessity for State action in the matter of prevention of slaughter of cows.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-18).

Europeans, Mahomedans and Indian Christians and Panchamas use beef as food, as being cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter would undoubtedly affect the food supply to a certain extent.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

The preservation of cows would not be for the better of the breed. The milk supply will not increase much, as milch cows are not generally slaughtered. The infant mortality will not be reduced. Naturally in seasons when fodder is limited, the preservation of cattle that would otherwise be slaughtered must affect the fodder supply for cattle that must be preserved. Owners' capacity to maintain useful cattle will be severely affected, if all useless cattle also are to be protected by him.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas need not be opened by the State. The people who want to maintain aged and unserviceable cattle should open Gosalas and Pinjrapoles themselves.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-50).

Export or sale of cattle for slaughter need not be interfered with. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 44-49).

Legislation is not desirable. It would be extremely impolitic to start social legislation directed against a minority at the instance of the majority except with the hearty consent of that minority. Compulsion of the minority, in a matter like this, to satisfy the sentiments of the majority, is more likely to give rise to communal hostilities and bitterness. Legislation will surely affect the poorer classes of Mahomedans and Indian Christians.

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67. Mr. T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, M.B.C.M.

Durbar Surgeon to H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-5).

The existing practice calls for no change.

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68. Mr. H. Nanjundaraj Urs.

Retired Amrut Mahal Superintendent and Land Holder, Mysore. Age 70. Arsoo. Has special experience of cattle-breeding and Gosalas.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-5).

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Cattle are sold for slaughter for Rs. 5 to 15 each. Beef is cheaper.

Food supply will not be affected if precaution is taken not to export our grains outside.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

The effect of slaughter as at present results in a decreased manure supply. By preservation good breed will not be affected; the milk supply will certainly increase and necessarily the price of milk will go down; infant mortality will be reduced; the fodder supply will not be affected if the extent of gomal land is not curtailed; to a considerable extent the manure supply will increase and will be commensurate with the cost of maintaining cows; hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

As it is not possible for Government to manage Gosalas economically, grants-in-aid may be given to private institutions. There is one Pinjrapole in Mysore, where 12 to 15 cattle are maintained out of public subscription.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected Cattle—(Qns. 28-50).

It is necessary to legislate against the sale or export of cattle and import of beef. Valuable cattle costing more than Rs. 50 may be allowed to be exported.

Religious Grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Shastras say that killing a cow is the greatest sin that can be committed.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 44-49)

Legislation is desirable and should be enforced directly by the State. It may cause hardship to the beef-eating community; but they can take to other courses.

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69. Mr. Lakshman Shanker Sirur.

Cotton Merchant, Davangere, Age 36, Saraswat Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Davangere are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are purchased for slaughter from poor agriculturists at prices ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each. Madigas, Korachars, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food, as being cheaper.

No shortage of food supply need be apprehended as a consequence of the prohibition of cow slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation, the best breeds will not deteriorate, which may be conserved and improved by systematic selection and breeding. The milk-supply will almost be doubled and the price of milk is bound to be appreciably reduced; infant mortality will be reduced. The difficulty of a slight shortage of food can easily be coped with by providing grazing grounds. The manure-supply will increase threefold but the hide trade may suffer to some extent.

It is difficult for poor class owners of cattle to maintain even the aged and decrepit. But Humanitarian leagues should come to their aid.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should encourage the establishment of Gosalas and Pinjrapoles by grant of free grazing grounds or by monetary help. The cost of upkeep will depend on local conditions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

The prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter and of the import of beef should be legislated. To secure success of the measure against removal of cattle to British territories prohibitive export duty must be imposed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

There are Hindu shastras prohibiting cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only effective method of total prohibition. Government should resort to direct legislation but may give municipalities subordinate powers under the provisions of the law. No caste or community will be adversely affected.

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70. Mr. D. S. Mallappa.

Merchant, Representative Assembly and Legislative Council Member, Tiptur, (Age 29, Veerasaiva, has experience of cattle rearing).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all animals.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In the whole of Mysore about three lakhs of cattle are slaughtered. The C. & M. Station is the chief centre of slaugher.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are procured for slaughter from raiyats at prices ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30.—

Mahomedans, Christians and Adikarnatakas use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect the food-supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns 14-25.)

In large proportions the useless cattle are sold for slaughter. The effect of slaughter as at present is telling upon agriculture ; there is scarcity of cattle. By preservation, the breed can be improved. The annual milk supply will increase by 1,000 million seers and the price of milk will be lowered. The infant mortality will surely be reduced ; the fodder supply will not be affected. The manure supply will increase doubly and commensurate with the cost of maintenance. The hide trade may suffer.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Some aid may be given to Gosalas in the shape of grant. Gosalas need not be maintained by Government directly.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter and import of beef should be prohibited by legislation. Offenders of law should be punished.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious practice and sentiment is relied on.

Recommendation reparding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary both for preventing cow slaughter and also sale of cows and other cattle for slaughter purposes. It should be enforced both by direct action of the State and also by indirect action through Municipalities and other local agencies. It will not cause hardship to any community.

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71. Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, Esq., M.A.

Retired Inspector-General of Education, Chamarajpet Bangalore, Age 65, Madhava Brahmin, was President of a Gosala in C. & M. Station for 2 years.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Provention is necessary in the case of all cows.

Statistics— (Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore is a place of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are purchased from villagers for less than Rs. 5 each.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The milk supply will not materially increase. The infant mortlaity will not materially be reduced. To some extent, the owner's capacity for proper maintenance of cattle will be impaired.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Pinjrapoles at the cost of those who have sentiments against slaughter may be opened and not by the State. There is one in this city and one in the C. & M. Station.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation against the sale or export of cattle need be passed. Education of public opinion is needed.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action— (Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is not practicable. Efforts to strengthen public opinion needed.

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72. The Chairman, Committee for Prevention of slaughter of Cows, Chikballapur.

(Record of minutes of a Public Meeting.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns 1–3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns 4-6)

About 1000 in a year in Chikballapur are slaughtered. Bangalore and Kolar Gold Fields are the chief centres of slaughter.

In Chikballapur:—

10 are engaged in slaughtering.
10 „ in selling beef.
15 „ in tanning hide.
10 „ in manufacturing goods.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns 7-13)

The prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply. From Panchama middle men cattle are purchased by butchers at an average price of Rs. 10 per head of cattle. Panchamas, Christians and some Mahomedans use beef as food, as being cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns 14-25)

The slaughter as at present affects both breed of cattle and agriculture and also production of manure. By preservation the breed is not likely to be affected provided good bulls are maintained; the milk supply will increase by 25 per cent roughly and the price of milk will be slightly reduced; the infant mortality will certainly be reduced; fodder supply will not be affected. The manure supply will increase by 25 per cent and will commensurate with the cost of maintenance; the export trade in hide may decrease to some extent and the capacity of the owner is likely to be affected to some extent and this difficulty can be solved if more gomal lands are provided by Government.

Gosalas.—(Qns 26-27)

Gosalas need not be opened by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns 28-30)

The sale or export of cattle may be made penal and the import of beef into the State prohibited by legislation.

Religious grounds—(Qns 31-33)

Apastambha Dharma Sutra, 2nd, 9th and 26th Chapters.

Manusmrithi—11th chapter. 108th verse, Parasarasmrithi—8-9 chapters, Mahabarata (Anusasanapama.) Yagyavalkyasmrithi.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns 33-39)

Legislation is the only effective remedy. Government should legislate but the Municipality or other local agency may be empowered to enforce the legislative measures.

By public lectures and teaching in schools, both the public and the students may be instructed *re* the importance of cow for agricultural and other purposes.

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73. Mr. K. Subba Raya.

College Student, Age 20, Smartha Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns 4-6)

With or without license, slaughter is going on in villages. Example.—In Alur many cattle are slaughtered secretly.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns 7-13)

From ignorant Hindus and non-Hindus, butchers procure cattle for slaughter for prices ranging from Rs. 8 to 15. Adidravidas, Mahomedans, Christians and other low class Hindus use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns 14-25)

About 70 per cent of useless cattle are sold for slaughter. The effect of slaughter as at present is that agriculture is getting worse; the price of cattle has gone up; the breed is lessening. By preservation, there will be no danger for the breed if sufficient care is taken by Government and by individuals; the milk supply will increase undoubtedly bulk by bulk; the infant mortality will be reduced; the fodder supply will not be affected. The manure supply will increase fourfold and commensurate with the cost of maintenance. Hide trade may, for the present, be affected; but it will later come to normal position.

Gosalas—(Qns 26-27)

Better if Government open Gosalas. The cost will be dependent on local conditions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns 28-30).

The sale or export of cattle for slaughter and import of beef should be prohibited by legislation. Removal of cattle outside the State may best be prevented, by levying a heavy duty on each animal.

Religious grounds—(Qns 31-32)

No shastra permits cow-slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislative or executive action—(Qns 33-39)

There is no way but legislation which should be enforced both by direct and indirect action. It may cause hardship to Mahomedans.

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74. Mr. Y. Sunder Das.

College Student, Bangalore, Age 19, Smartha Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In headquarters, taluks and other places they are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The food supply will not be affected.

From raiyats cattle are purchased for slaughter for prices ranging from Rs. 12 to 20. Mahomedans, Christians and Korachas use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The effect of slaughter as at present is that agriculture is decaying. By preservation, the breed will result to our advantage; the milk supply will increase; the infant mortality will be reduced; the fodder supply will not be affected. The same can be increased if raiyats set apart a portion of their land for growing fodder; the manure supply will increase and commensurate with the cost of maintenance of cows but the hide trade is likely to be affected. The owner's capacity to maintain all cattle will not, in most cases, be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should encourage opening of Gosalas by raiyats by showing some concession.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

The sale or export of all bovine animals for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation.

Recommendation regarding legislative or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and in fact is the only sound method. It should be enforced both by direct and indirect action. No hardship is likely to be caused to any community.

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75. Mr. H. Venkataramaiya, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Tumkur, Age 43, Smartha Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Mysore, District headquarters and Taluk headquarters are usually places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Breeding and maintenance of stock is prevalent in Bangalore generally. To some extent, the food supply will be affected.

Cattle are purchased from raiyats for Rs. 10 to 15 each. Europeans, Muslims, Indian Christians and Adikarnatakas use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The agriculture is affected by the slaughter of cattle as at present. By preservation of good cows, the breed can certainly be improved. The milk-supply will slightly increase but the price of milk will not be affected, the infant mortality may to a certain extent be reduced; the fodder supply will not be affected, the manure supply will increase by 30 to 40 per cent and it will commensurate with the

cost of maintenance; the hide trade may be affected for the first few years. The owners' capacity to maintain cattle will not be improved. Further, gomal lands should be increased for free grazing.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be opened by the State but the State can certainly encourage their establishment and help those already existing by granting some concessions.

There is a Gosala at Tumkur. This is maintained by charity.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

The sale or export of all cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. If the breach of provisions is made an offence cognizable both by the Police and some other class of officers, it is sufficient. The import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Parasara.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only method and has to be enforced by direct action of the State as well as through Municipalities and other local bodies: No harm to any community is likely to be caused.

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76. Mr. B. M. Muniswamappa.

Agriculturist, Bypannahally, Bangalore Taluk, Age 37, Vakkaligar.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In Vartur, 4 cattle are slaughtered per week.

In Domsandra, 10 cattle are slaughtered per week.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The prevention will not in any way affect the food supply. There are other eatable articles.

Cattle are purchased from raiyats for Rs. 7 to Rs. 10. Adidravidas, Mahomedans and low caste Christians use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

So long as they are useful they are retained and then are sold away for slaughter. This slaughter has affected breed and agriculture.

By preservation, the milk-supply will increase; in the long run there will be no effect on infant mortality, the fodder will not be affected; though the manure supply will increase, the cost of maintenance will not be commensurated by such increase; the hide trade will not be affected and there will be only a little difficulty to maintain properly all cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should take a leading part and establish Gosalas. If need be, a small cess of 3 pies on a rupee may be levied.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

The sale or export of cattle and import of beef should be prohibited by legislation.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Parasaramadhaviya, Bharata, Bhagavata, and other texts prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced by direct action of the State. There will be no hardship to any community.

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77. Mr. B. Venkatasamanna, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Davangere and Chitaldrug, Age 46, Smartha Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all cattle, if possible. If this is no possible, prohibition should extend to all cows at least.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, C. and M. Station, Davangere and Mysore are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is not likely to affect the food supply and prevention of all cattle will not affect food supply even to an appreciable extent.

They are purchased from raiyats for prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 30 each. Christians, Mahomedans, Korchas and certain Naiks use beef as food, as it is stated to be cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Most of the barren and non-milch cows are sold away for slaughter.

The effect of slaughter as at present is dearth of cattle; deterioration of breed. By preservation, there will be increase in breed and no room for deterioration, if condemned ones are seggregated. Undoubtedly the milk-supply will increase by 100 per cent; the infant mortality will be reduced; fodder supply will not be affected if every village is insisted to have gomals and every raiyat asked to set apart a portion of his land for fodder growing; the manure supply will increase by 50 per cent and the burden of maintenance will not be felt heavy; hide trade will suffer to a certain extent and the capacity of the owner to maintain properly the animals will not be improved.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

It is not desirable that Government should maintain Gosalas as they would entail a heavy expense, which cannot, at the present time, be met out of State's finances. Gosalas may be opened and maintained by Village Panchayets.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale [illegible]nsport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Export of cattle should be prevented by legislation, heavy export duty being imposed on cattle exported for slaughter. Total prohibition of import of beef need not be insisted upon. The tinned meat may be permitted to be imported but not from within 25 miles of the State.

Heavy duty will have to be imposed even on animals passing through the State for purposes of slaughter.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Vedas, Mahabharata and Dharmasastras (Manu, Hemadri, Parasara) all prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced by direct action.

It is not likely to cause any hardship to any community.

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78. Mr. Mahomed Vahiulla, B.A., LL.B.

Advocate, Davangere, Age 26, Mussalman.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle is not necessary.

Milch and pregnant cows are not sold for slaughter.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Mysore, some District Headquarters and some Taluks are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Prohibition will affect the food supply.

Cattle are procured from raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 8 to 10 each.

Mussalmans, Christians, Madigas and Bedars use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The effect of slaughter as at present is good on breed of cattle. By preservation, the breed will be spoiled, the milk supply will be decreased, the infant mortality will be increased, available fodder will not be sufficient, the manure supply will improve to very little extent and will not be commensurate with the cost of maintenance, hide trade will become less and the owners' capacity will surely be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be opened.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is to come for the sale or export of cattle. Import of beef need not at all be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Sacrifice of cows is permitted in Islam. It is based also upon considerations of economy and convenience.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is not necessary.

The Mussalmans will feel aggrieved if legislation be passed.

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79. Mr. A. Narayana Iyengar.

Pleader and Landholder, Hassan, Age 56, Sri Vaishnava Brahmin.
Has knowledge of cattle.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, all District and Taluk Headquarters are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Prohibition will never affect the food supply of the State.

From ignorant raiyats cattle are purchased through fraud and misrepresentation, for prices from Rs. 15 to 25 each. Europeans, Mahomedans, Holiyas and Madigas use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Present slaughter has deteriorated breed and impaired agricultural operations.

By preservation of cows, the breed will never be affected, the milk supply will certainly increase and milk will come within the reach of poor, the infant mortality will certainly decrease, the fodder supply will not be affected, the manure supply, will increase three or fourfold, hide trade will not be affected and the owners' capacity will not be affected. The government may put a stop to granting gomal lands for cultivation and can give more gomal lands to raiyats.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government may encourage the opening of Gosalas in places where there are plenty of fodder and water by grants or they may themselves establish such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting the sale or export of cattle is necessary. Heavy duty should be imposed on every head of cattle exported for slaughter. It is not necessary to prohibit the import of tinned beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Parasara Madhaviya prohibits cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is quite essential and should be enforced both directly and indirectly. There is no likelihood of any hardship being caused to any community or class as a similar piece of legislation is working well in some Mahomedan States.

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80. Pandit F. K. Lalan.

Carpenter St., Bombay, No. 4, Age 69, Vaisya Jain.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will increase.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation the milk supply will increase, the infant mortality will be reduced and the owners' capacity will not be taxed.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There are Gosalas in almost all towns where Jains live.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

The Jain Sutras, etc., prohibit cow-slaughter.

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81. Mr. Mayachand Khemchand, B.A., LL.B.

Pleader, Palanpur, Palanpur State.

AGE 31—(JAIN.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The food supply will be affected, but ghee, milk, and other foodstuffs will be cheaper.

Butchers buy cattle from traders for prices ranging from Rs. 10 to 20 each.

Europeans and Mahomedans generally use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation, the breed will be affected for the better; the milk supply will increase and the price of milk will go down; the infant mortality will be reduced; though fodder supply will be affected, agricultural uplift and other good results will compensate the difficulty; the manure supply will increase and commensurate the cost of maintenance; in the long run the hide trade will not be affected and the owners' capacity will not be impaired if Gosalas are established.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

It would be better if h State undertakes to open Gosalas on a scienetific and methodical system.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is necessary prohibiting the sale or export of cattle and import of beef. Such an act should be made a cognizable offence in the State Penal Code with a high sentence and repetition coming under some such section as sec. 75 of the Indian Penal Code. The Railway authorites also should be prohibited to consign any cattle from or to Mysore State except without a pass to the effect that they are taken not for slaughter.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Even the Mahomedan religion does not permit cow-slaughter, as told by leading Mahomedans and Pir Sahib of Mangrol.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is highly desirable and should be enforced through the State courts but the duty of detecting and bringing the offenders to book must also be imposed on Municipalities, other local bodies and institutions as also on the State Police.

There is no likelihood of any hardship being caused to any class or community.

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82. Mr. C. S. Balasundaram Iyer, B.A.,

Revenue Commissioner in Mysore, "Lalita" Basavangudi, Bangalore.

AGE 48—(SMARTHA BRAHMIN).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter is unnecessary.

If any prohibition is considered necessary it may be restricted only to pregnant and milch cows and buffaloes.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Mahomedans, Christians, Europeans and Anglo-Indians use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

There is not much effect of slaughter of cattle on breed and agriculture.

By preservation, the breed will deteriorate; the milk supply may not increase; the infant mortality may not be reduced; the manure supply will not increase very appreciably and cannot be commensurate with the cost of maintenance; the hide trade will be affected to some extent to the worse and the owners cannot maintain useless cattle properly and it is feared they may be allowed to starve.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

The State need not maintain Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter and import of beef need not be prohibited by legislation.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is not desirable, except perhaps to the extent indicated as above.

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83. Mr. B. Appaya Naidu.

Foreman, Mysore Mills, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

AGE 49—(NAIDU).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary but when animals lose any of their limbs by accidents they may be destroyed with the written permission of patels or some respectable officers.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and some parts of Tumkur are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not be affected, especially, as other animals, such as sheep and fowls are available in large numbers.

Cattle are procured for slaughter from raiyats at a price ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 each.

Pariahs, Mahomedans, Europeans and Anglo-Indians use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The effect of slaughter as at present is adverse to agriculture. By preservation, there is no reason to believe the breed will be affected as the breed depends on healthy bulls; the milk supply will increase but the price of milk will not go down: infant mortality will the reduced; fodder supply will not be affected; the manure supply will increase by 25 per cent and will commensurate with the cost of maintenance; the hide trade will not be affected and the owner's capacity to maintain all cattle will not be impaired as aged cows do not consume much fodder.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be opened by non-official agencies, one in each District and Taluk headquarters.

There is one in Mysore and one or two in Bangalore where about 50 cows are maintained out of public donation.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation must be introduced making it a crime to export cattle for purposes of slaughter. Foreign tinned beef may be permitted to be imported.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious sentiment is relied upon.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced by direct action of the State.

No hardship to any class or community will be caused as beef-eaters may take to meat of sheep and goat.

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84. Mr. Mahomed Salaha.

Paish Imam, Sira, Age 75, Musalman.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is not necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Prohibition of slaughter will generally affect the food supply in these hard days.

Cattle are purchased for slaughter from agriculturists for prices from Rs. 4 to 20 each. Except vegetarian Hindus all people use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation, the breed will be affected: neither the milk supply will be increased nor the infant mortality reduced; the fodder supply will become scanty, and the owners connot maintain cattle properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be maintained by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is necessary to prohibit the sale or export of cattle for slaughter or import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Economy and convenience are considerations for advocating slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

No legislation is necessary. The matter may better be left as it is.

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85. Mr. T. Baliudin.

Khazi, Tumkur, Age 50, Musalman.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is not necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

The places of slaughter are Bangalore and Channapatna.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Prohibition will have some effect on food supply and is not advisable for the present.

From raiyats cattle are purchased for Rs. 5 to 20 per head. Hindus, Muhamadans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation, the breed will deteriorate. The milk supply will not at all increase; the infant mortality will not be reduced; the fodder will become scanty; the manure supply will not increase and the owner's capacity will be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be maintained by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is necessary to prohibit the sale or export of cattle for slaughter or import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Economy and convenience are considerations for advocating slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

No legislation is desirable.

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86. Mr. H. Lingaraj Urs.

Muzrai Bhakshi, Palace, Mysore, age 66. Ursu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing of food supply —(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not be affected very much.

From poor people cattle are purchased for slaughter for prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 each. Some Mahomedans and Parayas use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—Qns. 14 25)

The effect of slaughter as at present is a great loss to the country. If prohibited the milk will certainly be increased and the price of milk will decrease. Infant mortality will of course be reduced. The demand for fodder will increase but could be met by free grazing in Government lands. Manure supply will increase and to some extent compensate the cost of maintenance. In due course the hide trade will not be affected; only to a certain extent, the owners will find it difficult to maintain all cattle properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

The State cannot be expected to open Gosalas, etc.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale of transport of protected cattle—Qns. 28-30)

The sale or export of animals should be prohibited by legislation and it is better to prohibit the import of beef, but total prohibition of it simultaneously with the stopping of slaughter of cows will cause discontent among the consumers of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Manu Smirthi and other texts. It is also due to religious practice and sentiment.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Only legislative measures can prevent the slaughter and it would be better to enforce it through some local agencies, such as, Municipalities. The beef eating class may be put to hardship.

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87. Pandit Y. Chandrasekarasastri, B.A.

Sahitya Vidwan, Pandit, Government Oriental Library, Mysore, age 41. Smartha Brahmin. Has experience of cattle generally and dairy-farming.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Staistics—(Qns. 4-6)

About 1000 cows and three to four thousand cattle are slaughtered every year in Mysore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will be affected to a small extent; but other kinds of food grains may be increased in quantity.

Cattle are purchased for slaughter from brokers in shandies at a price from Rs. 3 to Rs. 20 per head.

Musalmans, Adi-karnatakas and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Agriculture is very badly affected by slaughter as at present. By preservation, the breed may be bettered; the milk supply will double; the price of milk will become cheaper; infant mortality will be reduced. The fodder supply will be increased. Manure supply will at least be doubled and commensurate with the cost of maintenance. Hide trade will improve in the long run. The owner's capacity to maintain all animals will be impaired.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26 27)

In the beginning the State has either to maintain Gosalas or grant some monetary help to them and then hand them over to public institutions, such as, Co-operative societies, Panchayats, etc. The cost may range from Rs. 50. There is one gosala in Mysore City where 15 to 20 cows are maintained out of public subscription.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Both the sale or export of cattle for slaughter and the import of beef should be prohibited by legislation.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Rig Veda 7·35·14 ; 6·48·22 ;
Rig Veda Khila 9·67·10.
Atharvanaveda 9·49 ; 4·34·8 ; 19·11·4 ; 12·4·5.
Satapatha Brahmana 3·1·2.
Manusmrithi 11·80.
Vishnusmrithi 23.57·61.
And Vasishtha Smriti 14·30 ; 6·11 ; 21·18 ;

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary ; Government should enact it. First Municipalities as also the public must co-operate ; only the beef-eating community may be put to trouble in the beginning.

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88. Diwan Bahadur C. Srikantesvara Iyer, B.A.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is desirable in the case of cows and bovine animals.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation may be undertaken when fellow-subjects who now use beef, voluntarily agree to give up killing such animals.

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89. Mr. G. Rajagopalachar, M.A., LL.B.

Advocate and Landholder, Gubbi.

AGE 32. SRIVAISHNAVA BRAHMIN.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6.)

In Bangalore, Civil and Military Station and in almost all villages cattle are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Food supply will not be affected to any appreciable extent.

Cattle are procured for slaughter from raiyats and cattle-lifters for an average price of Rs. 30. Panchamas, Christians and Mussalmans use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

By preservation the milk supply will considerably increase and the price of milk will become quite cheap. Infant mortality will be reduced. Fodder supply will not be affected if prompt and suitable steps are taken. To a considerable extent the manure supply will increase. In some cases the owners' capacity may be affected.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Export or sale of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation ; beef should not be allowed to be imported.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Religious practice and sentiment are relied on.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37.)

Legislation is the only goal at present and should be enforced both directly and indirectly. Other kinds of steps may also be taken to supplement legislation. No serious hardship will be caused to any community for a long time.

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90. Mr. S. K. Setlur, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Tumkur.

AGE 39. SRIVAISHNAVA BRAHMIN.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Food supply will not be affected. Cattle are purchased for slaughter from agriculturists for prices ranging from Rs. 5 to 15. Adikarnatakas, Mohamadans and Christians use beef as food, as being cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

By preservation, the breed will improve, the milk supply will be doubled; the price of milk will be reduced; infant mortality will be reduced; the fodder supply will not increase; the manure supply will increase three times and the cost of maintenance will be much less; the hide trade will be affected only to a little extent and the owners' capacity will be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Pinjrapoles may be established by private enterprise, the cost being met by subscriptions, charities and Government grants.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

The sale or export of cattle should be prohibited. There need be no prohibition on the import of beef.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns.33-39.)

Tolerance with neighbours and peace of the country through goodwill is better but legislation is also desirable. Legislation through Municipalities and other local agencies is better than State Legislation. No community will feel aggrieved if it be passed. Conferences, lectures and other propaganda work may also tend to quiet disturbances or reconcile the parties.

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91. Mr. K. Habibulla Khan, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Tumkur.

AGE 29. MUSSALMAN.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cows is quite unnecessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

There will be shortage of food supply and mutton will increase in cost.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

The effect of slaughter as at present is wholesome on agriculture as it eliminates the chances of shortage of fodder and pestilential disease. By preservation the breed will be affected deterimentally; the milk supply will not increase and bad milk will increase infant mortality. There will be great scarcity of fodder supply. The cost of maintenance is more than the manure value. Hide trade will be affected to a great extent. The owners cannot maintain animals properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

The State need not maintain Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Legislation against export or sale of cattle for slaughter is quite unnecessary but if, however, it is found that the number of cattle exported is very large, it may be discourged by the levy of a heavy tax upon the cattle exported. Beef import need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Books of Tigga permit slaughter of cows.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Neither legislation nor any other form of prohibition is necessary. It certainly will cause hardship to all people using beef.

Protection of cows can be secured only by voluntary co-operation.

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92. The Majlis-e-Millia Islamia.

The Muslim National Association, Big Bazaar, Bangalore City.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is unnecessary. Generally pregnant and milch cows are not slaughtered. Slaughtering of other cows is considered necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Total No. slaughtered in the State is, 80,000 to 1,00,000 per annum.—

Bangalore Cantonment	30=40	Thousand
Kolar Gold Fields	15=23	„
Mysore City	4=5	„
Other houses	20=25	„
Pregnant cows	2	Per cent.
Barren and aged cows	30	„
Bulls	1	„
Aged and Defective bullock	30	„
Buffaloes	15	„
Heifers	10 to 15	„
Calves	10 to 15	„

No. employed in—

Slaughter Houses	1,000 to 1,500
Sale of beef	2,000 to 3,000
Tanning Hides	15,000 to 20,000
Manufacturing goods	50,000 to 60,000
Exporting beef	10,000 to 15,000

No. slaughtered in other than Government or Municipal slaughter-houses is between 2 to 3 lakhs.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The prohibition would cause the rise of price in other food stuffs; ¼ of the population of the State (Muslims, Christians, Adidravidas) are beef-eaters; hence prohibition of slaughter is inadvisable.

Cattle are procured for slaughter from raiyats at prices from Rs. 10 to 15 per head.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Disposal of useless animals profits the raiyat and makes the breed good. It has no bad effect on Agriculture. If all cattle are preserved the breed will be degenerated; as milch cows cannot be fed properly, milk supply will decrease and the price of milk will increase; if milk from diseased cows is given to infants, mortality among them will increase; fodder will become costlier; there will be no appreciable increase in manure supply and manure, even if increased, will not even pay $\frac{1}{30}$ of the cost of maintenance; hide trade will be highly affected it may entail a loss of revenue to Government.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Any scheme of maintaining Gosalas either by the State or by the public appears to be impracticable, unworkable and inadvisable. These institutions need not be maintained by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation is necessary prohibiting the sale or export of cattle for slaughter. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

(For Cow-sacrifice.)

Qeran-a-Sharif Chap. 6, Versus 143-145 suria Inam.
Do „ 1 „ 57 „
Code of Manu, Vol. 3, pages 119-120.
Charkasamhitte (Book of Mediain published in India in 500 B. C.)
Hadees.
Tantra Brahmana, Vol. 3, page 658, Asoliya Shastra.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Neither legislation nor any other way of prohibition is desirable. To the beef-eaters, legislation is likely to cause hardship.

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93. Mr. Modi Abdul Gaffoor.

Tannery Merchant, Tannery Road, Bangalore, Age 52, Mussalman, has special experience of hide and skin trade.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-13)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is unnecessary. Generally pregnant and milch cows are not slaughtered. Slaughtering of other cows is considered necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Total No. slaughtered in the State is 80,000 to 1,00,000 per annum.—

Bangalore Cantonment	30=40	Thousand.
Kolar Gold Fields	15=20	„
Mysore City	4=5	„
Other houses	20=25	„
Pregnant	2	Per cent.
Barren and aged cows	30	„
Bulls	1	„
Aged and Defective bullocks	30	„
Buffaloes	15	„
Heifers	10 to 15	„
Calves	10 to 15	„

No. employed in—

Slaughter-houses	1,000 to 1,500
Sale of beef	2,000 to 3,000
Tanning Hides	15,000 to 20,000
Manufacturing goods	50,000 to 60,000
Exporting beef	10,000 to 15,000

No. slaughtered in other than Government or Municipal slaughter-houses is between 2 to 3 lakhs.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The food supply of the State will be affected to a considerable extent.

Cattle are sold by raiyats, when they are no longer useful to them, for prices ranging from Rs. 12 to Rs. 15 per head. Holeyas, Madigas, Korachas, Christians, Mussalmans and other classes use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Present rate of slaughter does not affect the breed nor does it prejudice the interest of agriculture.

By preservation, the milk supply may increase and the extent of increase will be so small and insignificant that it will not affect the price of milk; the infant mortality will not certainly be reduced; the fodder supply will be affected to a very considerable extent. The supply of manure that is likely to increase will not compensate even $\frac{1}{50}$ of the extent of the loss that may be sustained by use of fodder; hide trade will necessarily be affected to such an extent that all the tanneries in the State are bound to be closed.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be opened by the State as it is impracticable to maintain and conduct them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

No legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter is necessary. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

"Cows in Ancient India," a book written by Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, LL.D. C.I.E. is submitted as authority.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

No legislation is necessary If enacted, it will cause untold hardship to people and it will not be possible to secure reconciliation of the aggrieved people.

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94. Mr. K. R. Srinivasaiengar, M. A.

Retired Member of Council, Bangalore, Age, 55 Sri Vaishnava Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The food supply will not appreciably be affected. Mohamedans, Christians and some of the depressed classes use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The breed need not be affected by preservation of all cows as suitable measures can be adopted to prevent deterioration; the fodder supply will be affected to some extent but not very materially; generally owners will not mind maintaining the unserviceable cows even if it entails some sacrifice by way of additional expenditure; if owners are quite incapable of maintaining them, Gosalas and Pinjrapoles may be established for their maintenance.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas or Pinjrapoles may be maintained as private, State aided or State institutions according to the circumstances of each case.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Export of cows for slaughter may be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Hindu religious texts prohibit cow-slaughter. Neither Mahomedanism nor any other religion in the State enjoins the slaughter as an essential and indispensable rite of its faith.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and the introduction of such legislation is advocated unless there are serious and insurmountable political difficulties in the way. It will not cause hardship to the beef-eating communities as only a few of them use beef and are dependent on it as an article of daily diet. Every piece of legislation means some reduction in the liberty of an individual; but here this is justified on the ground of the higher interest, of the general population.

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95. Mr. Justice D. K. Rama Rao, B.A., B.L.

Malleswaram, Bangalore, Age 50, Madhwa Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention is necessary as far as possible in the order mentioned below:—

At first to pregnant and milch cows and then to other cows; later on to (1) female calves, (2) she-buffaloes and (3) female buffalo calves.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

The prohibition of slaughter of *all cattle* will affect the food supply but the prohibition of slaughter of *cows alone* may not materially affect it Due to scarcity of water, cattle are sold by villagers for prices ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 each.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

By preservation, the number will increase and as to quality, the existing condition is not likely to be affected; the milk supply may increase but the price of milk may not appreciably change; infant mortality may be reduced to a very large extent, the fodder supply will necessarily be affected but not very much as *cows* form only a fraction of the total number of cattle. Maintenance cost being very small, villagers do keep some cattle only for manuring; the owners, capacity to maintain properly all animals will be affected especially in famine years.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Before legislation, experiment may be tried in the first instance, by maintaining a few model farms in the State for this purpose or by encouraging private enterprise or by calling for private endowments. To meet the cost at least, those interested may perhaps be taxed to a slight extent and the fund kept earmarked for the purpose, if Representative Assembly and Legislative Council members will not oppose such additional taxation.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Marching of cows for slaughter may be stopped at frontier ookads by the particular municipalities, the required power being given to them by legislation.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Slaughter of cows may be minimised, though not stopped, by prohibiting it in well-known centres. If the municipal bodies think it feasible or apply for requisite powers, the Government may, by legislation, make provision to that effect.

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96. Mr. A. J. Khaleel, B. A., B. L.

Advocate and Secretary, Deendar Basva Association, Basavangudi, Bangalore City, Age 28, Mussalman.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is not necessary, in the face of the Queen's Proclamation.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Prohibition of cow-slaughter will adversely affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds– (Qns. 14-25.)

The effect of slaughter as at present is wholesome. It saves the raiyat the maintenance of useless animals and fetches him some money to invest in animals which will not only give him milk but also work in the fields. By preservation, the quality of a cow is sure to deteriorate; milk supply will decrease; infant mortality will not be affected; the fodder supply will be adversely affected; the increase in manure supply will not commensurate the cost of maintenance; the hide trade will be paralysed and the owner cannot maintain animals properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Government need not maintain Gosalas. Private organisations may maintain them.

Opinion regardin the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

There is no need to legislate against export of cows and other cattle. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Manu.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

It is neither possible nor desirable to legislate preventing slaughter of cows.

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97. Mr. D. Mallaiya.

Honnavalli, Tiptur, Age 35, Gollar (Hindu).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all animals.

Grounds bearing an food supply..(Qns. 7-13.)

Prohibition will not affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

By preservation milk supply will increase; the infant mortality will be reduced the fodder supply will not be affected; the manure supply will increase and commensurate the cost of maintenance; hide trade will not be affected and the owners will not feel the maintenance of useless cows a burden.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Gosalas may be maintained by the State at important stations where there are slaughter-houses.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting the sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be undertaken, the power of executing being vested the in Revenue Department and Village Panchayets. Import of beef may be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Time-honoured custom and sentimental feelings are relied upon.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only means and should be enforced by direct action.

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98. Mr. P. Kshetrapaliah.

Honnavalli, age, 28, Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all animals.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Prohibition will not affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation milk supply will increase; the infant mortality will be reduced; the fodder supply will not be affected; the manure supply will increase and commensurate with the cost of maintenance; hide trade will not be affected and the owners will not feel the maintenance of useless cows a burden and the price of milk will be reduced.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be maintained by the State at important stations where there are slaughter houses.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation should be made prohibiting sale or export of cattle and should be enforced by village panchayats, heavy fines being imposed on the seller and the buyer.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious practice is relied on.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only means and should be enforced by direct action.

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99. Reply to the Questionnaire by Mahatma Gandhi.

In matters of religion I am against any State interference and the cow question is in India a mixed matter of religion and economy. So far as economy is concerned, I have no doubt that it is the concern of every State, whether Hindu or Mussalman, to conserve the cattle supply. But, if I have understood your Questionnaire rightly, the underlying note is whether the State would be justified in interposing itself between Hindus and Mussalmans and regulate cow-slaughter even for purposes which Mussalmans consider to be religious. In India which I consider to be as much the land of Hindus born in it as of Mussalmans, Christians and others born in it, even a Hindu State may not prohibit cow-slaughter for purposes considered to be religious by any of its subjects, without the consent of the intelligent majority of such subjects, so long as such slaughter is conducted in private and without any intention of provocating or giving offence to Hindus. That the very knowledge of any such slaughter would give offence to Hindus is inevitable. But, unfortunately, we know that in India cow-slaughter is often

resorted to, to defy and wound Hindu sentiment. This should be put down by every State that has the slightest regard for its subjects. But in my opinion the economic side of the cow question, if it is properly handled, automatically provides for the delicate religious side. Cow-slaughter should be and can be made economically impossible whereas unfortunately of all the places in the world, it is the sacred animal of the Hindus which has become the cheapest for slaughter. To this end I suggest the following :—

(1) The State should in the open market buy out every cattle offered for sale by out-bidding every other buyer.
(2) The State should run dairies in all the principal towns ensuring a cheap supply of milk.
(3) The State should run tanneries where the hides, bones, etc., of all dead cattle in its possession should be utilised and should offer to buy again in the open market all private-owned dead cattle.
(4) The State should keep model cattle-farms and instruct the people in the art of breeding and keeping cattle.
(5) The State should make liberal provision for pasture land and import the best experts in the world for imparting a knowledge of the science of cattle to the people.
(6) There should be a separate department created for the purpose and no profit should be made in the department, so that, the people may receive the full benefit of every improvement that might be made in the different breeds of cattle, and other matters pertaining to them.

The foregoing scheme presupposes the State-upkeep of all old, maimed and diseased cattle. This no doubt constitutes a heavy burden, but, it is a burden which all States, but above all a Hindu State, should gladly bear. My own study of the question leads me to think that the running of scientific dairies and tanneries would enable the State to cover the expenses of the upkeep of cattle that have become economically useless apart from the manure they yield and to sell at market rates leather, leather goods, milk and milk products beyond manure and many other things that can be manufactured from dead cattle and which to-day owing to want of scientific knowledge or false sentiment are practically going to waste or from which the greatest advantage is not received.

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100. Mr. Ghouse Khan.

Unani Doctor, Police Line, Bangalore Cantonment.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Is against prohibition of cow-slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats at Rs. 15 per head. Hindu Panchamas, Christians, Jews and Mahomedans use beef. Food supply will be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and aged cows are sold for slaughter. Prevention of cow slaughter does not affect either breed of cattle or agriculture. It has no effect on the supply of milk or on infant mortality. Manure supply will not be increased. Hide trade will be affected. Fodder will not be sufficient.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

No Gosalas need be opened by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle is not advisable.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Is against legislation and says that it is advisable to leave it to the sentiment of the beef-eaters. The beef-eaters would be put to hardship and people employed in leather industries would lose their means of livelihood. If legislation is resorted to, it would result in disturbance of the peace and the relations between Hindus and Mahomedans become strained.

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101. Mr. M. T. Naraniengar, M.A.

Retired Professor, Central College, Bangalore (Has experience of cattle-breeding)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaughter of cattle of any kind.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are obtained from non-agricultural classes for very low prices. Non-Hindus use beef for food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and aged cows are partly used for domestic and agricultural purposes and partly sold for slaughter. Present slaughter is injurious on breed of cattle and on agriculture. Preservation of cattle improves breed and increases the supply of manure. Hide trade will not be affected to an appreciable extent.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Qns. 28-30)

Sale could easily be discouraged in the first instance by depriving the seller of the sale proceeds and crediting the same as fines. Export is not so easy to prevent. Prevention of removal to British Territories can best be managed by inter-territorial understanding; the seller and the purchaser could both be made liable. Import of beef into the State need not be prevented.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Is of opinion that drastic legislation is not necessary in Mysore and that much may be done by *indirect* means if only the State is sympathetic and watchful. A beginning may be made by preventing sale of cattle for slaughter.

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102. Mr. R. Narasimhachar, M.A.

Retired Director of Archæology, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaugther of cattle of any kind.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are obtained from ignorant raiyats for generally very low prices extending from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each. Holeyas, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected to any appreciable extent.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

About 75 per cent of barren and aged cows are sold for butchers while others are used for agricultural purposes. Protection will not affect breed if suitable breeding bulls are supplied by Government on a larger scale than at present and proper arrangements are made for the treatment of diseased cattle. The supply of milk becomes doubled and milk also becomes cheaper. Infant mortality decreases. As a result of increase in manure by about double the present supply, grains and grass increase. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas need not be established by Government exclusively. The public will also have to help in the matter.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qus. 28-30)

Legislation is necessary and heavy fines have to be imposed on the delinquents. Government must levy heavy duties on cattle removed to British Territories and keep watch in the borders of the State. Import of beef is not to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Law books of Manu, Parasara, Yagnavalkya, Mahabharata, Bhagavata and other Puranas, Gomahatme and Islamni Goraksha forbid cow-killing. Says that every inscription refers to the heinousness of killing cows.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is desirable and is to be enforced both by the State and through Municipal and other Local Bodies. Mahomedans and Christians will be affected.

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103. Mr. M. T. Narasimha Iyengar, M.A.

Retired Professor of Sanskrit, Malleswaram, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaugther of cattle of any kind.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Infant mortality will be decreased. Present slaughter will surely deteriorate breed.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

The number of existing Gosalas must be increased on all sides by the State by encouragement and liberal grants.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is necessary.

Religious grounds—(Qus. 31-32)

Srutikaras, Dharmasastras, Itihasas, etc., teach that Gorakshana is a Dharma.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is desirable and prohibition is to be enforced by the State and other agencies too.

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104. Mr. M. C. Krishnaswamy Iyengar.

Accountant, Comptroller's Office, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaughter of cattle of any kind.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are obtained in villages and sold by the agents for Rs. 20 to 25 each. Holeyas, Madigas, Mahomedans and Europeans are the chief eaters of beef. There will be very little trouble and inconvenience in regard to food supply. Barren and aged cows are generally sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14 25)

Prohibition will improve the breed, increases the supply of milk at a cheap rate, lessens deaths among children and increases manure by two-fold. Fodder supply will be enough and to spare. Hide trade revenue may decrease but this is nothing when compared with the general good that will result thereby.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government must help the public who start Gosalas by means of grants and other possible ways.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is necessary. Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Cow-killing is against the Hindu religion and practice, against the time-honoured customs of the land and against the principles of Jainism and Buddhism. The authority claimed and quoted for 'Gomedha' is spurious and farfeched.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and Government, Municipalities, Local Boards, Mutts and the Police Department must help in the matter. The beef-eating community may suffer for a time. Suggests the establishment of many a stud farm by the State with the finest breed of oxen and bulls for breeding purposes and of dairy farms by the State as well as the public.

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105. Mr. A. V. Venkatasubbiah.

Government employee, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaughter of cattle of any kind.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Adikarnatakas and Mahomedans use beef.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The supply of milk is increased, infant mortality is decreased and manure is also increased. Hide trade is not affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

If Gosalas are maintained properly by Government they will be a source of income.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is desirable.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Vedic texts and Upanishads testify to the sacredness of cows.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and Government must enforce prohibition. A small sect of people in the State may be put to hardship.

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106. Mr. Subba Rao.

Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaughter of cattle of any kind.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore Cantonment is the biggest centre of cow-slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are sold by raiyats at Rs. 5 per head. Adidravidas, Anglo-Indians and Mahomedans eat beef. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Aged and barren cows are partly used for domestic and agricultural purposes and partly sold for butchers. The supply of milk increases by about 100 per cent, infant mortality decreases and manure is increased by about 50 per cent. More fodder will have to be found and this can be facilitated if gomal lands are not interfered with. Hide trade is affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Suggests the maintenance of Pinjrapoles for aged and unserviceable cattle at convenient centres where pasture land is plenty.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is necessary. Sale of beef should be made penal.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is very necessary, prohibition should be enforced by the joint co-operation of the State and Local Bodies. None except the professional butcher and poor flesh eaters suffer.

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107. Mr. M. Sreenivasa Rao.

Headmaster, Visvesvarapuram, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Non-Hindus generally eat beef. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

About 10 per cent of aged and barren cows are used for agricultural purposes and 90 per cent are sold for slaughter.

Protection of all cattle may slightly affect the breed of cattle but proper segregation of unfit cows can obviate this. Milk supply will be enhanced, infant mortality will be decreased and manure supply will also increase to a slight extent. The fodder supply will be quite sufficient. Hide trade will be affected temporarily.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Advocates the maintenance of Gosalas by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is necessary and in addition the public should be educated. Import of beef is to be prohibited by all means.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Cow-slaughter is to be prohibited on religious practice and sentiment, on the fundamental tenets of ethical knowledge.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is desirable. Direct action by Government is simplest and most effective. Supports indirect action also. No *real* hardship will ensue if legislation is passed.

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108. Mr. Lakshminarasappa.

Jamindar and Merchant (Kodvapura), Maddagiri Taluk, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Protection of not only cows but of all other kinds of cattle is quite essential.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Agents purchase cattle from ignorant raiyats at an average rate of Rs. 20 and transfer them to the butchers for slaughter.

Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Musalmans and Christians use beaf which is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Ninety per cent of the barren and non-milch cattle are slaughtered. But some of them are also used very rarely for ploughing and draught. The present slaughter has deteriorated the breed and impaired very much the agricultural operations. Prohibition of slaughter does not deteiorate the breed. It will increase the milk supply twofold and will reduce the price of milk. As a result of the reduction in the price of milk, infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will increase by about three-fold. If gomal lands are solely used for cattle fodder supply will suffice.

Hide trade may suffer. If Government and Pinjrapoles come to the help of the raiyats, it will not be difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with other useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

A Pinjrapole has been established at Byalya and a subscription of Rs. 500 has been promised.

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles have to be established at places where fodder and water are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Slaughter of cattle within and outside the slaughterhouses should be prohibited. Same restrictions as on sandalwood should be imposed on slaughter of cattle also.

By levying a heavy duty on cattle, exported it is possible to retain cattle in the State, which is very advantageous to the raiyats.

Import of beef should not be allowed, as beef is declared to be a very unhealthy food.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"Gomahatme" contains many Hindu religious authorities prohibiting slaughter of cattle. The Kannada version of "Islamia Gorakshne" contains many Islamic authorities in support of the prohibition.

Cows sacrifice is not meant for this Yuga.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33 39)

Legislation is necessary. The Municipalties must be entrusted with the work of administering the law and the Government should watch the working.

This kind of law has been enacted in many States and it has not done any harm to any in those States. As such it will be quite welcomed in this State also.

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109. Mr. W. V. Liddle.

Press Correspondent, Commercial Street, Bangalore (Christian).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of cows is not necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Mahomedans, Indian Christians, Bhuddists, Hindus, Jews, Europeans and others use beef which is cheaper by 50 per cent than pork or mutton.

Prohibition of slaughter will affect food supply and therefore it is not advisable to prohibit slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Prohibition of slaughter does not increase milk-supply and infant mortality will not be reduced. Hide trade will suffer seriously by the prohibition, as the price of the hide of a slaughtered animal is more by 50 per cent than that of a dead one. Maintenance of aged and unserviceable cattle will affect the owner's capacity to maintain other useful ones.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

There should be no restrictions on sale or export of cattle for slaughter.

Import of beef should not be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or exccutive action—(Qns. 33-39)

No legislation is necessary for prohibition of slaughter. Such a prohibition will cause much hardship as food supply will be affected seriously.

Cow-slaughter is more essential except in case of milch and bearing cows.

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110. Mr. Nilgiri G. Sanjeeviah.

Zamindar and Merchant, Bangalore City, (Kurubar) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prevention of slaughter of not only cows but of all other kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

Chief centres of slaughter are Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Magadi. About 4,100 people are engaged in different trades, such as beef, hides, etc.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Villages are the chief centres of supplies of cattle for slaughter and the price of cattle varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 300. There are some butchers in Bangalore Cantonment who advance moneys to villagers to maintain good breed for slaughter on festival occasions.

Most of the Europeans, Mohamadans and a few Indian Christians, and Adikarnatakas use beef of dead animals which is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect the food supply of the State.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Ninety-five per cent of the barren and milk-less cows are sold for slaughter. The present slaughter of cattle has handicapped the raiyat by depriving him of cheap animals for agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed. Milk supply will be increased by about 50 per cent and the price of milk will go down naturally. There will also be reduction in infant mortality. Manure supply will increase from 10 to 15 per cent. Fodder available will not be affected the value of manure yielded will not be in proportion to the cost of maintenance of protected cattle but Government should help the owners.

Hide trade will not be affected, as there is no difference between the hide of a dead animal and that of a slaughtered one.

There is no difficulty to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

A Gosala has been maintained at Kallahalli, Bangalore Taluk, by Mr. Madwai Pille, M.L.C., of Madras.

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles should be maintained by the State at places where they are needed. The cost of maintenance, etc., may be left to be decided by the Committee appointed in this behalf.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited and the same steps as are taken by the Police and Excise Departments to prevent crimes should be taken to prevent slaughter of cattle also.

Some steps as were taken for food control in 1919, may also be taken to restrict export of cattle.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Dharmasastras written by Manu, Parashara, Vasishta and other authors prohibit slaughter of cattle.

Cow sacrifice is not authorised.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation first and propaganda work next are necessary. Direct action of the State and indirect action of the Local Bodies are necessary to make the legislation practicable.

This legislation will not cause hardship to any community as the majority in which the minority merges, will be well off.

In a place near Magadi, there was some inter-communal disturbance.

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111. Mr. M. R. Ramanuja Iyengar.

Retired Senior Day Book checker, Imperial Bank, Malleswaram, Bangalore (Brahmin) Hindu.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Protection of cows and all other cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers purchase cattle generally from the villagers without mentioning that they are meant for slaughter.

Non-Hindus generally use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not in the least affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Barren and milk-less cows are generally used for draught but rarely sold for slaughter. Slaughter at present allowed will affect agriculture very seriously and enhances the price of cattle. By prohibition of slaughter, breed of cattle can be always steadily improved by a careful selection and tending. Milk supply will increase by about 15 per cent and the price of milk will go down. Infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply will also increase by about 15 or 20 per cent. Larger tracks of land for cattle grazing will have to be allotted to the villages. It may affect the owners' capacity to maintain the useful cattle along with the aged and unserviceable cattle but if Gosalas for keeping the latter class of cattle are formed at convenient centres, the defect can be remedied.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles should be opened by the State at convenient centres.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. Also slaughter in the State should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

It is the sacred duty of all Rulers to protect cows, just as Sri Krishna did. Religious practice and sentiment also are in favour of protection.

There are no rules advocating cow sacrifice in this Yuga.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation is necessary for the protection of cattle from slaughter. It is to be done by the State.

Such a legislation will not cause any hardship, as vegetable food is quite sufficient for the maintenance of life.

Propaganda work by the State and private bodies about the legislation will be necessary to enlighten the affected people.

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112. Rajasabhabhushana Karpur Srinivasa Rao, Esq., B.Sc., L.C.E.

Retired Chief Engineer, Bangalore. (Brahmin) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of cows—cow-breed including aged and barren cows—should be prevented. It may be extended to bulls, bullocks, aged or defective, etc.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are procured for slaughter from ignorant raiyats in villages more especially on market days, by false representation that they would rear them for agricultural and other purposes. Cost of cows so purchased varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25.

Panchamas, Mohamedans, Christians, etc., use beef as food which is said to be cheaper than meat, because cattle are slaughtered for the sake of horns, hides, etc., beef coming out as a bye-product.

Prohibition of slaughter of cow-breed does not materially affect the food supply; on the other hand, maintenance and protection of cow-breed would improve the agricultural operations and thus tend to the increase of food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Hindu agriculturists generally protect the barren and milkless cows till they meet a natural death, but the greedy and unscrupulous raiyats sell them away for slaughter; capable milkless cows are used for draught and ploughing. As agriculture depends on cattle, slaughter of cows is sure to affect agricultural operations and the economic well-being of the raiyats. And the welfare of the

children will be affected owing to the indiscriminate reduction in the quality of milk. Prevention of slaughter is sure to improve the breed provided proper bulls are made available for propagation of cow species. It will also increase the milk supply and other bye-products. Price of milk also will go down. Infant mortality also will be reduced because in the absence of natural milk, substitutes are now being used which in many cases bring about disease. Manure supply will also be increased; consequently the out-put of agricultural produce will be increased. The available fodder supply will not be affected especially if the Government take proper precautions to preserve adequate gomals in each village and relax forest regulations by special reference to cattle fodder. The increase in agricultural produce, etc., will commensurate the maintenance of the cow-breed.

The hide trade may be reduced but the economical loss would be compensated more by the improvement of the welfare of the people.

To some extent the owner's capacity to maintain useful cattle will be affected, but the preservation of gomals, relaxation of forest rules and the establishment of gosalas and pinjrapoles will remedy this defect.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There is a Gosala in Bangalore Cantonment and there are many gosalas and pinjrapoles in all parts of Bombay, and attempts are being made to start similar institutions in the State by the help of the "Gorakshana Mandali."

Proper gosalas and pinjrapoles can be established as in Bombay Presidency in several selected centres of the Mysore Province where water and fodder can be conveniently had and if Government countenance these proposals by giving a small grant-in-aid, the public are sure to establish and maintain such gosalas.

The cost per head of cattle will not be more than Rs. 2 per month.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation and the establishment of gosalas would greatly tend to make the legislation quite practicable.

An extra tax may be levied on the export of cattle; this will make the legislation practicable.

When slaughter of cattle is prohibited, import of beef should naturally be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

The Kannada pamphlet of the "Gorakshana Mandali" contains many religious texts which entail the protection of cow-breed. Islam also does not entail the slaughter of cows as a religious necessity and this is quite evident from the other Kannada pamphlet published by the "Gorakshana Mandali."

Cow sacrifice is disallowed by Smrutis in this Kaliyuga. "Gomedha" or "cow-sacrifice" means control of Indriyas or human senses.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prevention of slaughter of cattle is essential. The public may also be enlightened about this legislation by popular lectures, establishment of gosalas, etc., and other suitable measures.

Both direct action by the state and indirect action by Municipalities and local agencies are recommended to make the prohibition effective.

There is a strict legislation in Central Provinces, British India and in many enlightened Native States, such as, Cashmere, Baroda, Jodhpur, etc., and therefore there will not be any hardship in resorting to this legislation in the State. When the legislation is accepted by both the Houses, no considerable section of the population is likely to be affected by it.

113. Mr. B. Subba Rao.

Retired Chief Engineer, Mysore (Brahmin), Hindu.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of cows and of all cattle should be prevented.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Generally agents of butchers purchase cattle in weekly fairs and from poor and ignorant raiyats who are unaware of the purpose for which these cattle are led. The cost of cattle varies from Rs. 7 to Rs. 10 and sometimes it will be a little higher.

Mohamadans and Christians of certain classes and Adikarnatakas use beef. Adikarnatakas do not kill cattle for beef. Beef is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter will not materially affect the food supply as no people live on beef entirely and food grains form the chief food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Some of the barren and milk-less cows are used for ploughing and manure supply and some are sold for slaughter. Slaughter of cattle has an injurious effect on breed of cattle as, under the temptation to get money, young cattle also are at times sold to butchers' agents. The effect on agriculture is very serious.

Prevention of slaughter will increase milk supply and certainly reduce the price of milk. With cheap milk within the reach of the poor, infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply will certainly increase. Fodder available will be sufficient but Government should relax the restrictions on grazing in certain tracts and the raiyat also should stock sufficient quantity of fodder by growing fodder crops on his holding.

Hide trade will suffer to a certain extent but the economical loss will be far compensated by the preservation of young cattle.

By opening gosalas in large places by the public, helped by Government, the owners' capacity to maintain aged and unserviceable cattle can be safe-guarded.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There is a pinjrapole in Mysore City; 12 cattle are maintained there. The cost of maintaining each head of cattle per month is about Rs. 3 or 4 and is met by public subscription.

Gosalas and pinjrapoles should be opened by the people, helped by Government who should give them pasture lands and sites for sheds. Such institutions should be established in all large centres where they can be supervised.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of young and weak cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. There does not seem to be any necessity for restrictions on export of costly cattle outside the state but with the cognisance of the Police and also of village officials, export of cattle for slaughter can be prohibited.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Smrutis and Sastras are full on the question of cow slaughter. Even a slight harm to a cow is considered a great sin. Details of texts are in the accompanying statements of two Pandits. Religious practice and sentiments are in favour of smrutis.

Cow-sacrifice in Kaliyuga is strictly prohibited by Hindu Sastras.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

As it is difficult to stop slaughter of cows by any other means, legislation is necessary. Also propaganda on platform and in the press are also necessary.

Both by the direct action of the State and indirectly by the Municipalities and local bodies, the legislation can be made practicable.

Certain classes of Mohamedans and Christians may complain of hardship but they have other kinds of meat. Majority of the subjects welcome this legislation.

114. Mr. M. C. Alasingrachar, B.A., B.L.

Advocate, Malleswaram, Bangalore (Brahmin), Hindu.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of cows and all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

Wherever there is a Military Station, and in places where there are Mahomeda and Hindu out-castes, slaughter is going on on a large scale.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are got from villagers and from the hill-tribes. Breeding of stock of cattle for slaughter is also going on in some places. Cost of a normal type of cattle sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 20 to 25.

Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food which is a little above the other kinds of meat.

Prohibition of slaughter of buffaloes, cows, bulls and bullocks, and calves and heifers will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14 25)

Generally barren and milk-less cattle are sold away and slaughtered. Prohibition of slaughter will improve the condition of people. Milk supply will increase. Many an infant will be saved by good milk. Danish Dairy Farm is an example of saviour of good many infants. Manure supply also will be increased twofold. Fodder supply will decrease.

Hide trade will be affected to a small extent but the dead cattle will supply hides. To a proper tending of aged and unserviceable cattle good and large pasture lands are necessary.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There appear to be some gosalas in the State.

Gosalas are necessary and may be started by Government at convenient centres. 25 to 50 cattle may be maintained in each.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Punishments to offenders and rewards to informants are necessary.

If beef can be got without harming any local animals import of beef may be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns 31-32)

Manu's code of Hindu laws, the Puranas, the Srutis, the Smrutis and Ithihasas and Kavyas all prohibit slaughter of animals.

There are no religious injunctions permitting cow sacrifice.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation alone is quite desirable for the prevention of slaughter. Action must be direct and indirect through the local bodies.

The hardship caused by this legislation will be very little.

If proper gosalas are established, the evil of slaughter will be rooted out.

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115. Mr. S. Ramaswami Iyengar.

Landholder (Hoskote), Basavangudi, Bangalore (Brahmin), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Slaughter of not only cows but of all cattle including those not horned, should be prevented.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Cattle are purchased for slaughter from poor raiyats who are unable to maintain them. Cost of cattle varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.

Europeans and Mohamadans mostly and Pariahs and Madigas especially use beef as food which is more costly than meat.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply materially.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14 25.)

Mostly all barren and milk-less cows are sold away and slaughtered. Some of them are used for ploughing and draught. Slaughter of cattle, as at present allowed, has not much effect on breed. Nor the prohibition of slaughter will increase milk supply and reduce the infant mortality. On the other hand prevention of slaughter will affect the fodder supply. Manure supply will not be increased to a material extent. Hide trade will be affected by the increase in price. It will affect the owners' capacity to maintain useful cattle along with the aged and unserviceable ones. There must be public societies to take care of the aged and unserviceable cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

In important centres Gosalas and pinjrapoles should be established and maintained by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. C. I. D. Staff should be engaged on the detection work.

Import of beef should also be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

On humanitarian, religious and sentimental grounds slaughter of cattle should be prohibited. There is no religion enjoining slaughter of cattle.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of slaughter of cattle. In addition to this, there must be a few preachings to point out the advisability of prohibition. It is the direct action of the State that is necessary.

There may be some hardship to the butchers and Madigas. There have been disturbances also. Preaching to the public and arrangements for the purchase and maintenance of cattle are necessary.

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116. Mr. N. K. Raghavan.

Government Servant, Chickmavalli, Bangalore City (Brahmin) Hindu.

Geeneral opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Slaughter of cows and of all cattle should be prevented.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6.)

Slaughter of cows is going on in the Civil and Military Station, Chennapatna, Closepet, in Malnad parts in Hassan District and Manjarabad Taluk in particular. Moplas and Bheris residing in Western Ghats take away cattle stealthily and make a living out of beef and hide.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter from low caste Hindus at a cost ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.

Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Karnatakas, etc., use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

Barren and milk-less cows are sold away and slaughtered. Slaughter has affected the breed and agricultural operations. Prohibition of slaughter will increase milk supply and reduce the price of milk. Infant mortality also will go down. Manure supply will be increased by about 25 per cent. Fodder available will quite suffice.

Hide trade will suffer, as there will not be sufficient supply of hides.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

There is a Gosala at Mysore where 8 or 10 cattle are maintained.

Gosalas may be established by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter is necessary. Heavy fines may be levied on the seller and the purchaser of cattle for slaughter.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(33-39.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of slaughter, as the masses do not yield to the preachings.

Working of the legislation may be entrusted to the Municipalities and Local agencies.

This legislation may cause some hardship to those used to beef-eating but they may take to vegetarian food, and engage themselves either in agriculture or industry with some advances from Government.

As cattle are the back-bone of the country, prevention of slaughter is quite necessary.

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117. Mr. N. Chatterji.

Honorary Secretary, The All India Cow Conference Association, 10, Old Post Office Street, Calcutta.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qus. 1-3)

Recommends prohibition of slaughter of cow-class generally, but he wishes to have restriction only for useful animals, as, bulls, bullocks, buffaloes, calves, etc., and also for less useful animals, if circumstances willl allow.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qus. 7-13)

Butchers get in towns the supply of cattle for slaughter from Gosalas. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20. Mahomedans, Christians and Hindus use beef as food. The price of good beef is as dear as any other good meat. Prohibition of cow slaughter only will not affect food supply but its extention to all cattle may affect it to a very little extent, which may be overcome by encouraging farming in pigs, goats and sheep.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Slaughter of good cattle impairs breed and prejudicially affects agriculture. Hide trade may, to a little extent, be affected; but the good accruing will more than compensate the loss. Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle by castrating bad bulls by Birdeszos castrator and not allowing them to mix with good breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply. The average annual yield of milk of an Indian cow does not exceed 5 to 7 maunds. Hide-value of a slaughtered cow is much higher than that of a cow dying naturally. If all cattle are to be protected the owners' capacity may be affected to some extent, but co-operation and provision of facilities for pasture and raising fodder crops by the State will solve the difficulty.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

In Bengal there are about 50 Gosalas and 5 Pinjrapoles with about 10,000 head of cattle. The average cost is Rs. 5 per head and is met mainly by public subscription and by sale of milk, etc. Model Gosalas, Pinjrapoles and Model Dairy Farms may be kept in central places of the State at a small expenditure.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale of cows of good breed outside the State should be placed under proper control, so that only *bona fide* purchasers for dairy purpoess can buy them. Sale or export of all useful cattle should be prohibited in *to to* by penal legislation. Some restriction should be placed upon slaughter of other cattle by rules regulating cattle-fairs and slaughterhouses.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious texts prohibit cow slaughter. Further, humanity condemns it.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is desirable. It should be enforced both by the State and the Municipalities according to local conditions and circumstances. No harm to any community will be caused. If they are aggrieved, they should be explained about the vital interest of the whole community, including them, being improved.

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118. Mr. P. F. Bowring, Esq.

Inspector-General of Police, Bangalore, Learnt farming for three years in Warwickshire and ranching for two years in California.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter is to be extended only to pregnant cows and cows in milk. Barren and aged cows and other cattle may be slaughtered; but the present method of slaughter should be prohibited. Other humane killing methods, as in vogue in Western countries, should be resorted to.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields are the chief centres of cattle slaughter in the State. About 8 to 10 people are employed in slaughterhouses hundreds in tanning hides and manufacturing goods from such leather and exporting beef or hides.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats. There is no breeding of animals in the State solely for beef as in Western countries. The average cost of a cow or bull is Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Europeans, Mahomedans and lower classes of Hindus use beef as food as it is cheaper. Prohibition will affect food supply, especially to the lower classes of Hindus.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Most of the barren and non-milch cows are used for slaughter. Prevention of slaughter (1) deteriorates the breed of cattle, (2) increases the price of milk as fodder would become scarcer, (3) does not reduce infant mortality, (4) does not increase manure supply and (5) will affect the fodder supply very badly. Hide of a slaughtered animal is costlier than that of one dying naturally. The manure supply will not at all commensurate with the cost of maintainance of cattle. Hide trade will probably be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There is a Pinjrapole in Mysore City with 14 old cattle, maintained by public subscription. Gosalas may be opened only on a small scale, but it will have little effect on affairs in general.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected eattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation is not necessary for prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter or for their removal outside the State and also for the import of beef into the State in tins or cold storage.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Neither legislation nor prohibition in any other way can be advocated. Legislation will cause hardship to the poorest people and no action can secure reconciliation of people aggrieved.

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119. Mr. W. M. Smith.

Imperial Diary Expert, Bangalore. Christian.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Does not recommend prohibition of slaughter of cows.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers procure cattle from the cattle owners. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter ranges between Rs. 10 to Rs. 130. Christians, Mahomedans and other low caste people use beef as food as it is cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter is not advisable in the present state of food production as food supply will certainly be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Present slaughter has no effect on breed.

Breeding would be vastly improved if all the useless and unfit cattle could be killed. Prohibition of slaughter (1) does not increase milk supply, (2) does not reduce infant mortality, (3) affects fodder supply seriously (4) may not increase manure supply to any appreciable extent. The increase in manure will not commensurate with the cost of maintaing cows. Hide value of a slaughtered cow is 10 to 20 per cent greater than that of one dying naturally. Hide trade will be affected to a little extent.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Does not advocate maintenance of gosalas by the state.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Does not advise legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter or removal outside the State, nor does he require prohibition of import of beef into the State. The more the State can increase the export trade in cattle the greater will be the value of state cattle.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 88-89).

No legislation or prohibition in any other way is necessary.

It does cause hardship to certain classes or communities.

The maintenance of unfit and inefficient cattle is a drain on the wealth of Mysore and the general progress of the rural population is greatly retarded thereby.

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120. Mr. K. M. Khadar Sheriff,

Landlord, Jumma Masjid Road.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

In C. and M. Station, Kolar Gold Field and in almost all District headquarters, about 10,000 cattle are slaughtered every year.

Pregnant and milch cows ..	5 per cent.	Buffaloes ...	... 25 per cent.
Barren and aged cows ...	10 do	Heifers ...	... 10 do
Bulls ...	... 10 do	Calves ...	... 50 do
Bullocks ...	... 35 do		

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats. In the western parts of Shimoga and Kolar Districts, breeding and maintenance of stock is prevalent. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15. Europeans, Indian Christians, Jains, Panchamas, Mahamedans and Buddhists use beef as food as it is cheaper than other kinds of meat. Prohibition of slaughter is not advisable as it affects food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

The effect of slaughter is that a better and useful breed is b rought up and agriculture is thus benefited. It is uneconomical and ruinous to the State where the fodder supply is meagre to maintain useles cows and other useless horned cattle. Their removal should be encouraged. Prohibition (1) does not increase milk supply as only barren and aged cows are usually slaughtered, (2) reduces infant mortality and (3) increases manure. Hide trade is seriously affected as the revenue from tanning, bark sales, etc., will be totally stopped. The hide value of slaughtered cattle is double that of other kinds of meat.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Does not advocate maintenance of Gosalas by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Neither legislation prohibiting export or sale of cattle nor prevention from their removal to adjoining British territories is desirable. There should be free trade. Import of beef also should not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Cow sacrifice is permitted in the book "Beef in Ancient India" by Mr. Raja Rajendra Mitra, LL.D. Cow-slaughter is encouraged in an article on "Economic Advance in India" by Dr. S. Higginbotham published in the Mysore Economic Journal of September 1926. No religion prohibits cow slaughter. It is only sentimental among castes.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation is not desirable. Neither the State nor Municipalities should interfere in the religious practices. Hardship is caused to raiyats, if slaughter is prohibited.

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121. Mr. Tirumalachar.

Senior Clerk, G. R. S., Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Recommends prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the villagers for low prices. Food supply will not be affected by prevention of slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Effect of slaughter is to deteriorate breed. Prevention of slaughter (1) improves breed of cattle, (2) increases milk supply, (3) reduces infant mortality, (4) increases manure supply to some extent.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas may be established by Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State.

Religions grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

He refers to Sri Ramayana, Balakanda, Sargas 52-55.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation by Government is necessary. It is not likely to cause any hardship to any community.

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122. Mr. B. Ramaiya.

Superintendent, Muzrai Branch, G. R. S., Bull Temple Road, Basavangudi, Bangalore City.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Recommends prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from those people who cannot maintain them. The average price of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 2 to Rs. 20. Prohibition does not affect food supply, as this is an agricultural State and the staple food is ragi and rice.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Effect of slaughter is to deteriorate breed. If all cattle are protected, the aged and unserviceable ones may be sent to Gosalas maintained by humanitarian Associations with an adequate grant from Government.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas may be established by Government at each District Headquarter towns and in a few Taluks.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Religious practice and sentiment prohibit cow-slaughter. Some religious sanctity is attached to cows.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation is necessary by Government. It is not likely to cause any hardship to any community.

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123. Mr. T. Lakshmiramanaiya.

214, *Visvesvarapuram, Bangalore City.*

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Recommends prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Mahomedans, Europeans and Eurasians use beef as food. Prohibition does not affect food supply as only a small percentage of the population of the State use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Agriculture is seriously affected by the present rate of slaughter.

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply. Fodder supply will not be affected, as the capacity for consumption gets less after age and the establishment of Gosalas with some land in forest reserved for grazing purposes would compensate.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26 27).

Gosalas should be opened with sufficient gomal lands attached to them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State.

Religious gronnds—(Qns. 31-32).

He refers to Ramayana, Sargas 52-55.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation by Government is necessary. It is not likely to cause any hardship to any community.

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124. G. H. Krumbiegel, Esq., F.R.H.S.

Director of Agriculture in Mysore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter should not be extended to barren and aged cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

The aged and unserviceable cattle are generally sold for slaughter and this is beneficial to the breed of cattle.

Food supply will surely be affected, if slaughter of cattle is stopped entirely.

Other economic gronnds—(Qns. 14-25).

Prevention of slaughter (1) affects adversely the breed of cattle, (2) increases milk supply to a very small extent, (3) reduces infant mortality to a very small extent. Unless the useless cattle are strictly seggregated in suitable kavals, they will seriously interfere with the feeding of the working animals. Kavals should be allowed in forests for the grazing of aged and useless cattle. There will be a slight increase in manure supply which will not commensurate the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas need not be opened, as it is a cruel way of starving animals to death.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Prohibition of import of beef into the State is not practicable.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

No legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary. Legislation is desirable for proper control of slaughter, to make it humane and sanitary. Formation of cattle breeding and cattle Insurance Societies for the protection of cows are other measures to secure protection of cows and their welfare.

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125. Mr. H. Gundappa.

Honnavalli, Age 28, Brahmin.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not be affected.

Cattle are obtained from raiyats at Rs. 7 or 8 per head. Christians, Mahomedans, Adi-karnatakas and Adi-Dravidas use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation of cows different species will be preserved; the milk supply will increase and the price of milk will go down; infant mortality will be reduced; fodder supply will not be affected; the manure supply will increase and will nearly commensurate the cost of maintenance; hide trade will be affected and owners can maintain all cattle together without difficulty.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas or Pinjrapoles may be maintained by the State in places like Bangalore and Mysore where the number of cows slaughtered are many.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation should be passed prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter, both the seller and the buyer being fined heavily. The legislation should be enforced by Village Panchayets. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Dharmasastras and Puranas prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced directly by the State. It is not likely to cause any hardship to any community this legislation also should be introduced.. In the way the Regulation to prevent cruelty to animals was introduced.

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126. The Law Association, Kolar.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter is necessary in the case of all cattle except the aged and defective ones.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore and Mysore are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not in the least be affected.

Cattle are purchased for slaughter from raiyats for prices from Rs. 6 to 15 rupees per head. Mohamedans and Adi-Karnatakas use beef as food.

Karnataka State Archives,
(Departmental Library)
Accession No.
Date.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The present rate of slaughter has increased the cost of cattle.

By preservation, breed will be affected to a little extent; the milk-supply will increase by 50 per cent and the price of milk will be reduced; infant mortality will not be reduced; fodder supply will not be affected; the manure supply will increase by 50 per cent but the cost of maintenance will be a little greater; the hide trade will not be affected; the owners' capacity to maintain all animals properly will be affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be maintained by the State, one in Malnad and one in Maidan. The cost may come to nearly Rs. 2,00,000.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale and export of animals for slaughter should be deemed an offence against the State and should be punished by Criminal Courts. Legislation is necessary. Import of beef should be prohibited, else, there would be temptation to violate the law.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Hindu sastras do not enjoin cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced by direct action of the State. Legislation prohibiting the practice of harnessing breeding and milching cows to ploughs, carts and other agricultural operations, is also needed.

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127. Rao Saheb H. Chennaiya, Esq.

Retired Sub-Judge, Coorg Service, Member, Mysore Legislative Council, Shankarpur, Bangalore City. Age 67, Vokkaliga (Hindu).

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all animals is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore, Cantonment, Mysore and other parts are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will perhaps be affected to a small extent but prohibition of slaughter is advisable.

Cattle are purchased from raiyats and from dealers in cattle in shandies, etc. Europeans, Eurasians and the poorer classes of Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Present rate of slaughter will surely hamper the breed of cattle and agricultural operations. But by preservation, better breed of cattle can be evolved if proper steps such as castration of stunted bulls are taken; the milk-supply will increase but the price of milk is not likely to be reduced. Infant mortality will be reduced to some extent; the existing fodder supply will prove insufficient and Government will have to provide more gomal lands; the manure supply will increase to a considerable extent and such increase will commensurate the cost of maintenance. The hide trade will necessarily be affected and the owners' capacity to maintain cattle, especially in urban areas, will be impaired.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be opened by local, municipal and private bodies along with poor houses wherever possible with the aid of Government and not by the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of animals for slaughter may be prohibited by legislation passed on the lines on which laws in other Indian States and British Indian Provinces are passed. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious practice and sentiment are relied upon.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Both legislation prohibiting cow slaughter and propaganda by the leaders of communities concerned against the use of beef are necessary. Legislation should be enforceable by the direct action of the State and also through local and municipal bodies.

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128. Mr. A. K. Yegna Narayana Iyer, M.A., N.D.D., F.C.S.

Deputy Director of Agriculture, Bangalore.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention is necessary in the case of all cows except the diseased, maimed, etc.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Out of 86,000 animals slaughtered in the Civil and Military Station, 54,000 or over 60 per cent are cows. At Channapatna also, 80 per cent of animals slaughtered are cows.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply to the people of the state will not be affected either by the prohibition of slaughter of cows or by prohibition of slaughter of all cattle.

Cattle are sold by raiyats at prices varying from Rs. 10 to 25 at Bangalore and from Rs. 5 to 20 at Channapatna. Europeans and Mahomedans use beef as food. Beef is cheaper than mutton.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

If slaughter is continued as at present without restriction, there will be eventually a shortage of cattle; the effect is cumulative and may not be perceptible immediately. The present slaughter is a step in the extinction of the race. The breed can be improved if cows are preserved and by systematic use of none but the best bulls; the milk supply will not increase to any appreciable extent. There will be a great demand for fodder and by growing special fodder and by the larger use of concentrated food this difficulty can be met. Manure supply will certainly increase; unslaughtered cow can pay her board if put to plough or if she breeds; hide trade will be affected prejudicially to some extent in the earlier years if prohibition is not extended to animals past all usefulnes; the owners will find it difficult to maintain all animals properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be maintained by public subscriptions.

Kavals and large grazing areas may be bought or rented and all animals may be boarded.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter is necessary. Attention is invited to Ceylon enactment. Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only way. Action through Municipalities should be taken, provided State action is not excluded where it should be necessary.

Slaughter of cows on special religious occasions, if such is enjoined as a necessary or meritorious act for any community, can be permitted, if it is done in neither an ostentatious nor a provocative manner.

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129. R. Nanaswamy Rao, Esq.

Deputy Commissioner, Hassan. Age 55, Dessastha Brahmin. Has experience of cattle breeding.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cows is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

About 10,000 a year in the State are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not at all be affected.

Cattle are procured from raiyats for prices from Rs. 4 to 5 per head. Muhammadans and Panchamas use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

By preservation, the breed will not appreciably improve in a country like India with its poverty; infant mortality must in a way be reduced; fodder supply will not be appreciably affected; manure supply will increase at least by 20 per cent and to some extent the cost of maintenance will be met.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas may be maintained by the State. All useless and superfluous cows can be gathered and sent to malnad parts where grazing lands are plenty.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Export of cattle should be prohibited by legislation by levying a tax on every head of cattle sold and by licensing buyers for slaughter on heavy fees. Import of beef may be prohibited. Sale question will be solved, if export question is tackled.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only way. An attempt may be made through Municipalities and direct action by the State may be brought about gradually. It will cause hardship to a little extent to a few of the beef-eating communities. Other measures are:—

(1) Vigorous propaganda on vegetarianism.
(2) Seller of a cow or a calf must pay Rs. 2 as tax on every head sold, to discourage sales.
(3) Licensing buyers of cattle for slaughter purposes and taxing them heavily so that the business may not be a profitable one to them.

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130. Major W. Simpson, M.C., G.B.V.C.

Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, Bangalore. Age 51, Protestant Christian.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all cows except the barren and the aged is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Food supply will not be affected by cow-slaughter. Only by prohibition of slaughter of all cattle the food supply will be affected.

Cattle are purchased from stock owners at Rs. 20 each. Christians and Mohamedans use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The effect of slaughter as at present is good.

By preservation, the breed will be ruined; the milk supply will not increase; infant mortality will not be reduced; fodder supply will be seriously affected; the manure supply will not increase; the hide trade will not be affected and the owners will not maintain cattle properly.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

The State can maintain Gosalas, if it finances sufficiently and properly manages them. But the cost would be prohibitive.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of good stock-producing cows alone should be prohibited by legislation; import of beef need not be prohibited.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary to prevent the slaughter of good cows especially in times of scarcity and should be enforced through direct action of the State.

It is also necessary to educate the Hindus in the State by propaganda work and make them not to subject the cow to the indignities it is now subjected to.

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131. D. G. Ramachandra Rao, Esq.

Assistant Director of Agriculture, Shimoga.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

All cattle should be prohibited from being slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns 7-13.)

Cattle are procured by butchers from raiyats in weekly bazaars at a price of Rs. 15 per head. Mohamedans, Madigas and Holiyas eat the flesh of bulls. Prohibition does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

Barren and non-milch cows are generally sold to butchers. Even good animals are sold away, when fodder scarcity prevails in times of drought. The effect of present slaughter on breed and agriculture is not much in normal seasons but only when rinderpest stares at our face. If scrub bulls are castrated, preservation of cows will not be deleterious. The milk supply will not increase to a very appreciable extent. Infant mortality will not be reduced. Except in seasons of scarcity, fodder supply will not be affected much. Manure supply will be increased but it will not commensurate the cost of maintenance of cows. The capacity of owners to maintain useful cattle will be affected to a certain extent.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

No Gosalas need be maintained by the State. The cultivators who entertain strong sentiments should be made to rely on self-help.

Opinion regarding prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter need not be prohibited by legislation. But propaganda and provision for fodder and a pathetic appeal to the sentiments of the Hindus should be made.

Import of beef should not be prohibited.

Religious Grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Vedas, Smrithis and Puranas prohibit slaughter of cows. Cow sacrifice is condemned in Kaliyuga by Parasara.

(1) Govadha Prayachitta, 22nd chapter, 20th rule. (By Gautama.)
(2) Rigveda, 7th Astorka, 2nd chapter.
(3) Parasara Prayachittakanda, 31-42 slokas, 8th chapter.
(4) Madhaviya, where there are annotations of Parasara.
(5) Mahabharata, Anushasana Parva, Dhanadharma Parva, 124th chapter.
(6) Govardana, Gograsavidhi.

Recommendation regarding Legislation or Executive Action—(Qns. 33-39.)

Legislation is desirable to prevent slaughter of milch cows and those that are yet young and have promise and performance, also to prevent wanton annoyance to a Hindu who abhors cow killing. It should be enforced by direct action of the State.

Europeans and Mahomedans, who are accustomed to eat beef, will be put to hardship.

Legislation should be enacted so as to prevent cows from being slaughtered inside villages and towns inhabited by Hindus and from bringing whole parts of cows as they are inside towns or villages. The Hindu sentiment should not be rubbed with the wrong end of the fur in any way.

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132. A. V. Ramanathan, Esq., B.A.

Deputy Commissioner, Mysore. (Brahmin.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Recommends prohibition of slaughter of all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Cattle are slaughtered chiefly in places like Bangalore City, Mysore, C. & M. Station.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from needy agriculturists, middlemen and from cattle-lifters at an average price of Rs. 15 per head. Muhammadans, Christians and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Prohibition of slaughter will not affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Mostly barren and unserviceable cattle are sold away to butchers, the rest being used for ploughing purposes. The present slaughter of cattle has ruined their breed. If proper breeding bulls are kept and inefficient and young male calves are castrated, breeding may improve.

By preservation of all kinds of cows, fodder supply will not be affected much; manure supply will materially increase, which will commensurate the cost involved in maintaining cows. Hide trade will not be affected, as the hide may be removed after natural or accidental death.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Pinjrapoles or Gosalas may be maintained by the State, especially in places like Heggaddevankote, Gundlupet, Nanjangud and Mysore Taluks, where vast areas of grazing lands are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation is necessary. Offenders must be prosecuted criminally and fined for the first offence and compulsorily imprisoned for second and subsequent offences. Import of beef into the State may also be prohibited, as otherwise our law cannot be effectively enforced.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Cow-slaughter is against religious practice and sentiment.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation preventing cow-slaughter is desirable and it should be enforced by the direct action of the State. It will not probably cause any hardship to any class or community. Every section now using beef is anxious to defer to the sentiments of the Hindus in the matter of securing reconciliation between the aggrieved parties, if any, on natural grounds.

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133. Mr. Halakatte Sivappa.

Merchant, Shikarpur (Lingayet).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is necessary. Must be restricted to all cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Poor raiyats and coolies sell cattle to butchers for slaughter at Rs. 10 per head.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Prohibition of slaughter promotes agricultural operations; increases milk supply which in its turn reduces infant mortality.

Owners do not find it difficult to keep the old and unserviceable cattle as they are sources of manure supply and fodder scarcity will not be felt to a great extent.

Hide trade will not suffer but will prosper.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles need not be established, as the owners keep the old and unserviceable cattle for manure supply, with less cost of feeding.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Restriction on transport for purposes of slaughter is necessary. Export of the old and unserviceable cattle even for other purposes than slaughter must be regulated by licenses issued either by the Municipality or by the Patel of the village.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

On sentimental and religious grounds, cows should not be slaughtered.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary.

A fine of not less than Rs. 100 may be imposed on offenders and rewards not exceeding Rs. 50 in each case may be offered to persons bringing to book all such offenders.

Such a legislation does not wound the feelings of any community.

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134. Mr. B. M. Dyave Gowda.

Coffee Planter and R. A. Member, Bellavara (Belur Taluk), (Veerasaiva).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of cow-slaughter is necessary.

It msut be extended to all cases of animals coming under the category of "Live Stock."

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Three thousand and three hundred bovine animals per year are slaughtered for Bekkodu shandy, of which 400 are pregnant and milch cows and 200 buffaloes. And in almost all the taluks, slaughtering to the extent of about 47,000 head per year is going on and about 50,000 people work in slaughter-houses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter in shandies and from thieves at Rs. 25 per head.

Beef is used as food by the Adi-Dravidas, Mohamedans, etc.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Prohibition of slaughter will promote food production, will increase milk supply and will reduce infant mortality and the prices of cattle for agricultural operations.

Barren and unserviceable cattle are used for purposes of ploughing, draught and are also sources of manure supply. Prohibition of this kind of cattle will increase manure supply and keepers of such cattle will not mind protecting them. Such of the owners of old and unserviceable cattle as cannot keep them, may hand them over to persons who can protect them.

Hide trade will not suffer by such prohibition of slaughter.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There are no Gosalas in my locality.

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles may be established by Government at all Hobli Head-quarters. The cost per head of cattle will be about Rs. 5.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. Export of cattle even for other purposes should not be allowed.

No import of beef should be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Dharmasastras and also religious sentiments prohibit cow-slaughter. No rules permit cow-sacrifice.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation prohibiting slaughter is necessary and it may be worked for some time by Government and then entrusted to the local bodies.

Rewards may be offered to persons bringing offenders to book. Such a legislation will not affect any community.

3. Mr. Sidde Gowda.

R. A. Member, Thimmasandra, Channapatna Taluk. Vokkaliga.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

At Chennapatna, every day, 20 of cattle on an average are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Ignorant and poor raiyats sell to butchers cattle at Rs. 20 per head.

Mohamadens and Panchamas use beef as food as it is cheaper in price.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply, as meat is available in plenty and there are wild animals in abundance in forests and fishes in rivers, etc.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Barren cows are used mostly for ploughing, draught and manure-supply. Prohibition does not improve the breed of cattle or milk supply but it will reduce the cost of cattle which will help poor people also to buy and maintain milch cows for milk supply which will in its turn reduce infant mortality to some extent.

The present stock of fodder in forests will quite suffice for the feeding of the barren cattle and any money spent on feeding barren and unserviceable cattle will be amply returned in the form of manure-supply. Philanthropic persons may establish pinjrapoles and maintain the old and unserviceable cattle.

Hide trade will not suffer, as the hide of dead cattle will be far superior to that of slaughtered ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are necessary. Philanthophic people may be induced to establish them. The co-operation of Government and the District Boards may be necessary in the beginning.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited.

Import of disease-free beef may be permitted but to ensure its safety, a duty may be imposed on such imported beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Hinduism and Jainism prohibit cow slaughter. The "Koran" also advocates prohibition.

Cow sacrifice relates to epic age and cannot be believed now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation prohibiting slaughter of cows is necessary.

Offenders of law may be booked and properly dealt with.

Legislation of this kind may affect the Mahomedans in the beginning but when they get themselves accustomed to better kind of meat and vegetables they will not at all feel the legislation.

On the whole, the legislation will be wholesome to the majority of people but those who resent it may be satisfied with the advices in papers, lectures, etc.

136. Mr. K. Dhanakoti Setti.

Cloth Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Mysore City. Vaishya.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

All kinds of cattle should be protected from being slaughtered.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

The statistics may be obtained from the Municipalities.

In the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore slaughter of cattle appears to be going on an extensive scale.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter through their agents by deceiving people and at times poisoning the cattle also.

Generally Mahomedans and Panchamas are flesh eaters and prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Prohibition will improve agricultural operations, as the barren cows are used for ploughing and draught purposes. Breed of cattle will also improve. Supply of milk, curds and ghee will increase and poor people will be benefited, and infant mortality will also go down. Manure supply will be increased by the prohibition of slaughter of the aged and unserviceable cattle and their feeding expenses and services will be equal. The present gomal lands afford sufficient grass supply and, if necessary, the gomal lands may be increased.

Prohibition will affect the hide trade. The up-keep of the aged and unserviceable cattle by owners will hamper the maintenance of other protected cattle. But pinjrapoles may be established and all aged and unserviceable cattle kept on there.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

There is a pinjrapole in my locality but it is in its infancy yet.

Gosalas and pinjrapoles may be established by Government. The expenditure depends on the number of such institutions opened.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Prohibition of the export of cattle for slaughter is necessary. A heavy duty may be levied on all exports of cattle.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Prohibition of slaughter of cows is necessary on religious grounds, as well as for mutual toleration of different communities.

Cow sacrifice is said to be not in vogue in this age.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-89).

Legislation is necessary and will be very helpful, and it must be administered by the mutual co-operation of Government and the Municipalities.

There is no chance of such legislation bringing any harm to any community.

To meet the charges of maintaining the gosalas and pinjrapoles, a cess may be levied by the Municipalities.

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137. Mr. Chikke Gowda.

Patel and Agriculturist, Muthugadehalli, Mayasandra Post. (Vokkaligar).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of cow-slaughter is quite necessary. If may be extended to all kinds of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Ordinarily butchers buy cattle for purposes of slaughter from the raiyats and persons stealing them.

Mahomedans, Europeans and Adi-Karnatakas are beef eaters. Meat is only a luxury as man is not carnivorous. Hence food supply will not be affected by the prohibition of slaughter of cattle.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

As only aged and unserviceable cattle are now being sold for slaughter, breed will not be affected. Prohibition of slaughter of such cattle does not improve milk supply but improves the manure supply. The present supply of grass will suffice to maintain them and their keeping will be greatly compensated by the yield of manure. Hide trade may be affected to some extent but there are other animals that can be slaughtered for purposes of hide.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Though Government might do a good deal in this respect, the Patel of the village may be asked to collect a bundle of hay from each raiyat during the harvesting season and the aged and unserviceable cattle may be left to his care, the manure collected going to his share. Some gomal lands also may be set apart for the grazing of such cattle.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter purposes, is necessary.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Slaughter of cattle is strictly forbidden by higher laws of Dharma.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary and must be administered both by Government and the Municipalities. Economic and Agricultural Departments also may be requested to bring home to the people the necessity for keeping the cattle free from slaughter.

Fines may be imposed on the seller of cattle for slaughter and the co-operation of the Revenue and Police Departments may be enlisted. Rewards may also be offered to informants and persons fostering prohibition.

Such a law may affect the feelings of Mahomedans in the beginning but it can be got over. Occurrence of any disturbance is quite possible.

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138. Mr. T. C. Channabasave Gowda.

Coffee Planter, Echalahalli Estate. (Veerasaiva).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of cow-slaughter is necessary, and it must be made applicable to all cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

At Bekkodu in Belur Taluk, 3,360 cattle are slaughtered every year and in the whole State to the extent of 32,500, of which 2,000 are milch cows. Some 62,000 people are employed in slaughter houses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter in villages and shandies at about Rs. 25 per head. Adi-Dravidas and Sudras eat beef which is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not effect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Barren and unserviceable cattle are generally used for ploughing, draught, water-lifting and manure supply purposes and their slaughter will affect agricultural operations very much. Prohibition of slaughter will not affect breed. Village breed of cows give milk to the extent of 200 seers per year and the better breed to the extent of 300—400 seers. Hence milk supply will increase and the infant mortality will go down. Manure supply will be increased and the present fodder supply will be sufficient. Prohibition will not affect hide trade. People will be quite prepared to keep the barren, the aged and the unserviceable cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Government must establish pinjrapoles in all hoblies. The cost per animal will come to about Rs. 3.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for purposes of slaughter is necessary, and Mysore cattle should be in Mysore only.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

On religious grounds cow-slaughter is not desirable and many shastras and epics also deprecate such actions.

There are no rules permitting cow sacrifice.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary. Government should administer the law in co-operation with the Municipalities.

Such a legislation will not affect any community.

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139. Mr. T. N. Subba Rao.

Assistant Master, Government Middle School, Tumkur (Brahmin).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

Tumkur is a place of slaughter and 1,070 cattle are being slaughtered. About 30 people are engaged in slaughtering, selling beef and in hide trade.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Lazy and irresponsible people sell their cattle for slaughter at Rs. 50 per head. Beef is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the agricultural operations and food grains will be produced in plenty.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Barren cattle are used for ploughing generally and for draught also.

Prohibition of cattle will not affect the breed. It will improve the milk supply by about 50 per cent and pure milk will be available resulting in reduced infant mortality. It will also increase the manure supply and the fodder now available will be sufficient. Hide trade will not be affected gererally.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas and pinjrapoles need not be established, as owners can keep the barren, aged and unserviceable cattle with them. It will be enough if gomal lands are increased wherever necessary and if Hulbanni kavals also are provided for.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for purposes of slaughter is necessary. Import of beef also should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Meat is more a luxury and flesh-eating is not advocated by any; much more so with beef.

Cow sacrifice is also not in vogue now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for the prevention of slaughter of cattle is necessary. It may be administered by Government themselves.

Such a legislation will not affect the majority of subjects but it may affect some who are habituated to flesh eating, which they should put up in the interest of the State as a whole.

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140. Mr. Yajaman Gowda.

Coffee Planter, Heggadehalli, Belur Taluk. (Veerasaiva).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of cows is necessary. It may be made applicable to all kinds of cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

Bekkodu is a place of slaughter. 2,800 head of cattle are slaughtered, of which 1,000 are pregnant and milch cows. In the whole State 6,800 cattle are slaughtered. 16,700 people work in slaughtered houses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers get cattle from villages, shandies and thieves, for slaughter at about Rs. 28 per head.

Adidravidas and Musalmans eat beef which is cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Barren, aged and unserviceable cattle are used for draught and manure supply. Prevention of slaughter of cattle will improve the economic position of the raiyats, will increase milk supply and will reduce infant mortality. It will increase manure supply by 8 times and the present fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade will not suffer.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Pinjrapoles may be established in all taluks. The cost will be about Rs. 5,000.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

By the mutual co-operation of the Government and the people, sale or export of cattle for slaughter must be prohibited by legislation. No cattle should be exported outside the State.

Import of beef should not be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Cow slaughter is prohibited on religious grounds.

There are shastras also prohibiting slaughter of cows.

There are no rules permitting cow sacrifice. This is borne out by "Chennabasaveswara Vijaya and Mahabharata."

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary and it must be administered by the Government themselves. Such a legislation will not affect any religion or community.

There was some rowdyism in Hanke Shandy in Belur Taluk.

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141. Mr. Kogodu Patel Malle Gowda.

Coffee Planter, Kogodu, Belur Taluk. (Veerasaiva).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

Bekkodu is a place of slaughter. 3360 head of cattle are slaughtered there, of which 200 are pregnant and milch cows. Estimates the total head of cattle slaughtered in the whole State per year at 14,500 and about 19,000 people are said to be depending on slaughter for their living.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter in shandies and villages at Rs. 30 per head. Adidravidas and Mahomedans use beef as food, as it is cheaper in price.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Prohibition will improve agricultural operations. Milk supply will be increased. Infant mortality will go down. Manure supply will increase 10 times. The present fodder supply will suffice for the aged and unserviceable cattle. Owners will not hesitate to keep them as they will repay in the form of manure the amount spent on their feeding. Barren cows are used for ploughing and draught purposes.

Hide trade will not be affected. Skin of slaughtered cattle is costlier than that of cattle dying a natural death.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Government must establish pinjrapoles at all hobli head-quarters.

The cost of maintaining cattle will be about Rs. 2 each.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited by legislation.

Mysore cattle should be retained in the Mysore State by legislation.

Import of beef should not be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

On religious sentiments, prohibition is necessary. There are shastras also in support of the prohibition.

There are no rules in regard to cow sacrifice.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary. The law may be administered by Government for some time and then entrusted to Municipalities and Village Panchayets.

Such a legislation will not affect any religion or community.

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142. Mr. Settara T. V. Malla Chetty.

Merchant and Municipal Councillor, Turuvekere. (Veerasaiva).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of cow slaughter is necessary and the protection may be made applicable to all kinds of cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

Slaughter is going on in Bangalore Cantonment and near Kunigal also.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Poor people sell the cattle for slaughter at Re. 1 per head and at times the butchers and their agents deceive the owners of cattle by saying that they will keep them for breeding and other purposes.

Kongars, Panchamas, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect food supply.

If necessary rearing of sheep and goat may be encouraged.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

As barren cattle are used for ploughing and draught, and the aged and unserviceable cattle for manure supply, their retention will promote agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter of cows will increase milk supply and the infant mortality will consequently be reduced.

Fodder supply will not be sufficient. Gomal lands will have to be increased and auction sale of hulbanni stopped.

Hide trade will not suffer.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas and pinjrapoles should be established by Government in every District and encouragement also should be given to those coming forward to open such institutions. There are some Gosalas in my locality.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. On cattle exported for slaughter a duty of Rs. 10 should be levied.

No import of beef should be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Sloka No. 108 on page 100 of Manu Dharmasastra and stanza 159 on page 145 of "Karma Vipaka" prohibit cow slaughter.

Cow sacrifice also is not permitted.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary, and it must be administered by Government themselves. It does not seem to affect any community.

There appears to have been some disturbances at Tiptur.

By rearing sheep and goat the aggrieved people can be reconciled gradually.

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143. Mr. T. Devendrappa.

Merchant and President of Pranidaya Gnana Prasaraka Sangha, Davangere. (Jain).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of cattle slaughter is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

Slaughter is going on to a great extent in Bangalore and may also be prevalent in almost all places.

Nearly 65,000 cows are stated to have been slaughtered in India for supply of beef.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers procure through their agents cattle for slaughter at Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each from raiyats. Musalmans, Christians and Panchamas use beef as food which is cheaper than meat.

Food supply will not be affected and if there is any deficit export of grains may be stopped.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

As it appears that young cattle are slaughtered, breed will be affected. Prohibition of their slaughter will improve the agricultural operations, and will increase milk supply.

Barren cattle can be used for ploughing and draught purposes in agricultural operations. Aged and unserviceable cattle are used for manure supply. As greater supply of milk can be assured, infant mortality will be reduced. Fodder supply will be enough. The cost of retention and maintenance of aged and unserviceable cattle will be greatly conpensated by the yield of manure.

Hide trade with foreign places may suffer but there will be greater work for local people.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are necessary. Government should encourage opening of such institutions by private people by granting more gomal lands.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Only cows costing Rs. 50 and bullocks of Rs. 100 value may be permitted to be exported but others must not be allowed to be exported for any purpose.

Import of beef should not be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Cow sacrifice is also prohibited by Smruties.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation for prohibition of cattle-slaughter is necessary, and it must be administered by the Government.

It will not affect any community. On the other hand it promotes the welfare of all people.

All exports of cattle for agricultural purposes may be regulated by licenses issued by the Patel or Shanbhog of the village.

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144. Mr. Sha Chamanlal Dungajee,

President, Gorakshna Sabha, Bangalore City. (Swetambar Jain).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of cows is necessary, and it must be made to applicable all kinds of cattle.

Statistics (Qns. 4-6).

In the Municipal areas of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Davangere, slaughter of cattle is going on under licenses isued and in certain villages without the issue any such licenses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

The butchers and their agents procure cattle from ignorant raiyats at Rs. 20 per head for purposes of slaughter. Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Muslims and Christians use beef as food, as it is said to be cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren but capable cows are used for ploughing and draught but 90 per cent of them are slaughtered. If the barren, aged and unserviceable cattle are protected, manure supply will increase three fold and the breed also will improve. Prohibition of cattle will also increase milk supply and consequently the infant mortality will diminish. Hide trade may suffer. The present fodder supply may suffice but if any more fodder is necessary, it can be provided for by the raiyats if they set apart a small portion of their holdings for growing fodder. Owners may find it a bit difficult to keep the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the others, but the Government and the Humanitarian workers may arrange to take them under their protection.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Encouragement in the form of grant-in-aid may be given by the Government to the raiyats for starting gosalas and pinjrapoles. They must also keep watch over the working of these institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition of sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter is necessary by legislation. Heavy duty also may be levied on all export of cattle, so that the local cattle may remain in the State.

As beef is considered to be not a healthy food, import of beef may be discouraged.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"ಗೋವುಹಾತ್ಯೆ" prohibits cow slaughter on religious grounds.

Even Mahomedanism prohibits cow slaughter, as is evidenced by Mr. Syed Nasir Ahmed, Vakil, Sitapur in his treatise on "ಇಸ್ಲಾಮಿ ಗೋರಕ್ಷೆ."

Jainism totally condemns cow sacrifice.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary. The working of the law may be entrusted to the Municipalities but there should be Government control over the actions of the Municipalities. This sort of legislation will not affect any religion or community.

Restrictions on the lines of sandal tree damages, are necessary in respect of cattle slaughter.

When a system like "Sathi" is totally abolished, it is desirable that slaughter of animals should be prohibited, by legislation.

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145. Mr. H. V. Gopaliah.

Shanbhog, Holalkere. (Brahmin).

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of cow slaughter is necessary and it may be made applicable to all kinds of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats at Rs. 15 per head through the local Musalmans. Mohamadans, Panchamas and Christians use beef as food. Prohibition of slaughter of cows will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

The present practice of slaughter of cattle will in the long run seriously affect the agricultural operations, but if barren and unserviceable cattle are also protected, the agricultural operations will improve. Milk supply will improve and the infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply will increase. The existing

fodder supply will suffice. Local hide trade will not be affected but export trade in hide will suffer. The cost of feeding the aged and quite unserviceable cattle will not be much, as they do not require much of fodder.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There is a Gosala at Davangere. Government may start Gosalas and pinjrapoles at all the District head-quarters.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition of sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter is very essential and if the local bodies were to insist on this, cow slaughter will certainly be stopped. In this respect the police also must be invested with certain powers.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation prohibiting slaughter of cattle is necessary and the working of the Regulation may be entrusted to the local bodies. This legislation will not affect any community. If there should be any dissatisfaction among the beef eaters, the disadvantages of using beef as food may be brought home to them by means of leaf lets, etc.

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146. Mr. Gumanaji Sivaji.

Cloth Merchant, Chellakere. (Swetamber Jain).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of is quite essential cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter at Rs. 20 per head from the ignorant raiyats telling them that the cattle will not be slaughtered. Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter of cattle may not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are generally used for ploughing and draught but 90 per cent of them go to the slaughter houses. This will gradually affect the breed also which will result in less agricultural operations. Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle will improve the agricultural operations. Milk supply will also be increased which will result in the reduction of infant mortality. If all the gomal lands are used solely for feeding purposes, then fodder supply will suffice. Manure supply also will increase by about 30 per cent. Hide trade may be affected to some extent. Some difficulty may be felt by the owners to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others but it may be got over if Gosalas and pinjrapoles are established and all such cattle are kept there.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are to be established. Encouragement in the form of grant-in-aid may be given to raiyats coming forward to open such institutions in places where water and fodder are available. The working of these institutions will have to be supervised by the Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited and restrictions as are now placed to prevent the theft of sandalwood, should also be placed on cattle. Heavy duty must also be levied on export of cattle.

As medical science condemns meat as being an unhealthy food, import of beef su ld be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Several authorities of a religious nature, condemning slaughter of cows are contained in "ಗೋಮಾಹಾತ್ಮೆ" Islam also prohibits cow slaughter as can be seen. "Islami Gorakshana" written in the Urdu language by Mr. Syed Nasir Ahmed, Vakil, Sitapur.

Cow sacrifice is a misnomer in Jainism and other religions also do not advocate this.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary and the Municipalities may be entrusted with the administration of the law.

As such a legislation is in force in some Hindu and Mahomedan States, it will not wound the feelings of any community.

As the general condition of the subjects will improve by the prohibition of slaughter of cattle, it is very necessary that the slaughter should not be allowed to continue.

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147. Mr. Basave Gowda.

Patel, Attihalli, Belur Taluk. (Vokkaliga, Hindu).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle is quite necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

1,300 cattle are being slaughtered every year.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are purchased from Rs. 4 to 12 per head for purposes of slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Prohibition of slaughter of cows will improve agricultural operations. Milk supply also will increase and infant mortality will appreciably go down in course of time. Manure supply will increase by 50 per cent. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade will not suffer as there are goats and sheep for hide supply. Owners do not feel it difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle as they give good supply of manure which compensates to a great extent their feeding charges.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles must be established.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Sale of aged and unserviceable cattle should be certified by licenses issued by the Village Panchayats or Municipalities of the places concerned

Reoommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37).

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

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148. Mr. Anantabalappa.

Merchant, Holalkere. (Vaisya) Hindu.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of cow-slaughter is necessary and the same may be applied to all kinds of cattle.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Cow-slaughter is going on in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore, Davangere and Kolar under licenses issued and in some villages without the issue of any such licenses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter at Rs. 20 per head from the ignorant raiyats by telling them that they would rear them up.

Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Muslims and Christians use beef as food which is cheaper.

Prohibition of cow-slaughter does not affect food supply.

Othere economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren but capable cows are used for ploughing and draught. The present scale of slaughter, if continued, is sure to affect the breed and agricultural operations also.

The first class breed gives 1,500 seers of milk, the second class 1,000 and the ordinary breed 500 seers of milk every year. Prohibition of barren and non-milching cows is sure to increase the milk supply by about 50 per cent Infant mortality will go down.

Aged and unserviceable cows are used for manure supply which will increase by about 30 per cent. If gomal lands are solely used for fodder supply, the present fodder supply will suffice. If the raiyats also set apart a portion of their holdings for fodder, it will quite do. It may be found difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others, but the Government and people may co-operate to maintain them.

Hide trade may suffer by the prohibition.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Wherever water and fodder are available, Gosalas and Pinjrapoles may be started. The raiyats may be given grants for starting such institutions whose working will have to be watched by Government. The cost of maintaining such institutions must be borne by the respective villages.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Export or sale of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Restrictions now in vogue in respect of prevention of the theft of sandalwood may be imposed on the slaughter of cattle also.

On all exports of cattle heavy duty must be levied.

As beef is considered to be quite unhealthy, import thereof may be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"ಗೋವಧಾಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ" which is a compendium of the authorities against cow-slaughter, prohibits slaughter of cattle.

The Kannada Translation of 'Islami orakshe' written by Mr. Syed Nasir Ahmed, Vakil, Sitapur, in Urdu, also condemns cow-slaughter.

Cow sacrifice is not permitted in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary. The administration of the law may be entrusted to the Municipalities and watched by Government.

As such a legislation exists in some other parts of British India it does not seem to affect any community in this State.

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149. Mr. Lakshminarasappa.

Pensioner and Zamindar, Fort, Bangalore City, (Brahmin) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is quite necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle from persons who have no kindness towards animals and who hanker after money, at prices varying from time to time.

Mohamadans, Christians, Europeans, Adikarnatakas and persons having no religious sentiments, use beef as food.

Prohibition of cattle-slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14.25)

Barren and non-milching cows are not generally used for ploughing or draught but are sold for slaughter which affects agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter of cows increases milk-supply which in its turn reduces infant mortality. Agricultural operations will also improve and thereby fodder will be available in plenty. Manure supply will also increase in plenty.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas or Pinjrapoles are being established. Government must also establish such institutions and the benefit from these institutions will be much if the Government and the people co-operate in this matter.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter must be prohibited and export for slaughter should be penalised.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds.—(Qns. 31.32)

"Parasarasmriti," page 34, several mrithis and puranic authorities prohibit slaughter of cattle.

Page 73 of "yagnavallkya smrithi" printed in Telugu, page 334 of Nirnayasindhu in Sanskrit and pages 346, 347 and 348 of "Gowtamadharmasastra" published by the Oriental Library, Mysore, prohibit slaughter of cows and prescribe also the courses of purification ceremony.

Cow sacrifice was in vogue in Tretayuga but it is not in practice in this Kaliyuga. Further cow sacrifice is not meant for food supply.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33.39)

Legislation for the prohibition of cattle slaughter is necessary and Government themselves must administer the law.

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150. Mr. K. Thulajappa.

Vice-President, Chellakere, (Digambar-Jain.)

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Slaughter is prevalent in Challakere, Bangalore and in other parts.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get through their agents cattle for slaughter at Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per head from ignorant raiyats.

Adi-Karnatakas, Bedars, Korachars, Musalmans, Europeans and Christians use beef as food which is cheaper.

Prohibition will not affect food supply, as nothing like slaughter of cattle existed in the past but yet there was ample supply of food grains.

Barren and non-milch cows are generally sold for slaughter at very cheap prices.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14.25)

Prohibition of slaughter of cows will improve the breed of cattle. Further milk-supply will increase. As the price of pure milk falls down there will be a good supply of pure milk for infants with the result that infant mortality will be reduced.

By the free grant of gomal lands for the use of cattle and by the abolition of hulbanni, no difficulty will be felt as regards fodder. Further the raiyat must be made to set apart a quarter of his holding for growing fodder.

Manure supply will also increase by 14 annas in the rupee.

Hide trade will not suffer. There is no difference between the price of the hide of dead cattle and that of slaughtered cattle. No difficulty will be felt by maintaining the aged and unserviceable cattle, as the manure supply will increase fodder supply also.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles should be established by Government in places where water and fodder are available in plenty. In time to come, people may also open such institutions with the permission of Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited and penalised.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Acording to Dharmasastras, cow is useful in many ways to man and hence its slaughter should be prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary. The administration of the law may be entrusted to the Municipalities and the Village Panchayets and their working watched by Government.

This will not affect any community.

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151. Mr. T. B. Malle Gowda.

Coffee Planter and land-holder, Togarehankal (Chikmagalur Taluk), (Veerashaiva) Hindu.

General opinion and Recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of cow-slaughter is necessary and it may be made applicable to all kinds of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter from unkind persons through their agents.

Christians, Musalmans and Panchamas use beef as food which is cheaper.

Food supply will not be affected as food grains can be grown in plenty and other animals are available to a great extent.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and nonmilch cattle are used for ploughing and draught. Slaughter will affect agricultural operations.

Prohibition will improve the breed also. Milk supply will increase and the infant mortality will go down. Manure supply will increase threefold and the fodder now existing will suffice.

Hide trade may suffer so far as exports are concerned. But the local trade will improve.

Raiyats will not feel it difficult to keep the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others as they will compensate the cost of their feeding by the manure they yield.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles may be established by Government. Encouragement by way of grants may also be given to persons coming forward to open such institutions.

Kamenahalli and Doddenagudda kavals are places in this part where such institutions may be established.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited and on all exports heavy duty must be levied.

Import of beef should not be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Prohibition of cow sacrifice is also one of the grounds for the stoppage of cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary and it must be administered by the Government.

It may affect some persons who are accustomed to beef eating but they can be advised to take to agricultural operations by which they can grow food crops in plenty. Takavi loans also may be given to such people in the beginning.

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152. Mr. Bhistappa.

R. A. Member, Sabanur, Davangere Taluk, Lingayet (Hindu).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter through their agents at a rate ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 per head.

Panchamas, Christians and Mohamedans use beef as food, as it is cheaper in price.

Food supply may be affected to some extent but it can be warded off owing to the existence of wild animals in forests and others which may be used for food.

Other economic grounds--(Qns. 14-25)

Slaughter will affect the breed of cattle. Prohibition will create room for better breed of cattle. Agricultural operations will improve. Milk supply will be increased by 6 annas in the rupee and its price will also go down giving room for poor people to get a good supply of pure milk, which in its turn, will reduce the infant mortality.

The present fodder supply may not suffice but the prohibition of slaughter will go to increase fodder and the fodder scarcity will not be felt.

The prohibition may affect the export trade in hide but the local tanning industry will improve.

Manure supply also will be increased.

It may be difficult to keep the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others but if the gomal lands are freely used and further extents are granted, the difficulty will not be felt.

The benefit derived in the form of manure, etc., by protection of cattle, will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining them.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

Even if the Government are to establish Gosalas and Pinjrapoles, they will have to give large extents of gomal lands to each village and make suitable rules for the maintenance of cattle by the raiyats themselves.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle should be prohibited. Only cattle costing Rs. 50 or more may be allowed to be sold and exported outside the State, as they will not be purchased for slaughter; but even such animals should be exported outside the State under licenses issued by the Shanbhogs of the villages.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Government may adopt any course that is best suited for the purpose and they themselves should undertake the prohibition of slaughter of cattle by legislation. It will not affect any community. If it is believed that hardship will be caused, the matter may be dropped.

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153. Mr. B. C. Munisamappa.

General Secretary, Yadava Sangha, Bangalore City.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-5).

Prohibition of slaughter of not only cows but all kinds of cattle is very necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers get cattle for slaughter from raiyats through their agents at a rate ranging from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12 per head.

Mohamedans, Christians, Panchamas, Holeyars and Korachas use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic gronnds—(Qns. 14-25).

Barren and nonmilch cows are used for ploughing and draught, but 80 per cent of them are sold for slaughter. The present scale of slaughter has affected not only the breed but also agricultural operations.

Prohibition will increase milk supply by about 1½ times and the price of milk will go down, which will in its turn reduce infant mortality. Manure-supply will increase threefold and as the agricultural operations improve, fodder will be forthcoming in plenty. Fodder in gomal lands also will suffice.

Hide trade will not suffer but the local industry will prosper.

If it is found difficult for the raiyat to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle, they may be taken by Government to their care and maintained in the Gosalas and Pinjrapoles.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles may be established in all taluks and the village officers enjoined to procure the aged and unserviceable cattle in their localities and send them to the Gosalas and Pinjrapoles.

The cost of maintenance of these institutions may be met by subscriptions from people and by grants from Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle should be prohibited and the issue of licenses at present for slaughter should be put a stop to.

Only cattle costing over Rs. 100 may be permitted to be exported and a heavy duty also may be levied on such cattle.

Import of beef should be stopped but the question of the necessity thereof for purposes of the Military has to be considered.

Religious grounds—(Qns 31-32)

Basavapurana, Mahabharata and Bhagavata prohibit cow-slaughter.

There is no authority for cow sacrifice at present.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—Qns. (33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary and it has to be administered by Government themselves.

Offences of infringment of the law may be penalised.

This law may affect a minority of the people but it will be a blessing to the country in general.

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154. Mr. A. Shantiraj Sastri.

Secretary, Mysore Gorakshana Sabha, and Editor, Visvabhandu, Mysore (Jain).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughther of kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In Mysore City itself, about 3,000 cows and 500 buffaloes are said to be slaughtered every year. Slaughter of cattle is also going on in Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere. In Mysore itself there are 12 meat shops.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Ignorant and poor raiyats, not knowing that their cattle will be slaughtered, sell them to the butchers through their agents and the prices of such cattle vary from Rs. 7.

Christians, Mahomedans, and Adikarnatakas use beef as food but the last named people do not slaughter cattle for the purpose of beef supply. Beef is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply, as with the same money food grains of a cheaper variety can be obtained.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and nonmilch cows are generally sold away for slaughter and some of them are used for ploughing and draught and for manure supply also. Slaughter of cattle is sure to affect the breed of cattle and agricultural operations in particular.

Prohibition of cattle slaughter will increase the milk supply twofold and infant mortality is sure to go down. It also improves the agricultural operations by the supply of manure which will increase in the proportion of the cattle. If all the present restrictions on the grazing of cattle are rescinded, fodder supply will suffice to not only the existing cattle but even to double of them. The cost of maintaining cows for milk supply in towns will be greater than the amount its manure fetches. But it has to be considered from the point of milk supply and the cost of the animal itself. Hide trade will not suffer to a great extent. Maintenance of aged and unserviceable cattle will not be a heavy burden to their owners if they only allow them to graze along with other cattle. Government also should set apart larger gomal lands for the use of these cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

In Mysore there is a Pinjrapole maintaining 12 head of cattle and the expenses including establishment come to about Rs. 50 per month and the return out of manure is not excluded in the above expenditure.

It is not necessary that Government should establish Gosalas and Pinjrapoles but it will suffice if they prohibit slaughter of cattle. But if the Government are also disposed to open such institutions, it will be still more helpful.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited.

Export of cattle each costing Rs. 40 or Rs. 50, and above may be allowed but whether they are exported for slaughter should be watched.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(31-32)

Slaughter of cattle is prohibited by 1. Yajurveda, 2. Manudharma Sastra, 3. Yagyavalka smruti, 4. Parasaramadhaveeya, 5. Hemadri, (chapters on purification), 6. Vaidyanathbeeya, and Mahabharata and Bhagavata. Other authorities also can be found in "ಗೋಮಾಂಸ".

The fact that cow sacrifice is not advocated by religious codes is fully borne out by "Satyarta prakasa" written by Dayananda Swamy.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of cattle slaughter is necessary. Also the people should be informed by itineration and pamphlets of the importance of the preservation of all kinds of cattle on religious, economic and other grounds.

The administration of the law should be vested in Government themselves.

Penalty for offences under this law should be fixed, and arrangements made to book all such offenders in the Criminal Courts.

This kind of law may wound a minority of subjects but it is quite necessary in the interests of the majority.

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155. Mr. Nadig Bhima Rao.

Jamindar and Shanbhog, Kuragadde village, Sorab Taluk, (Brahmin) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is very necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle without informing the owners that they are meant for slaughter.

Chucklers use beef as food.

Food supply will not be affected as meat-eaters may take to agriculture by getting banjar lands.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Generally barren and nonmilching cattle are not used for ploughing and agricultural purposes but they are sold away for purposes of slaughter. The slaughter of cows and other cattle has made agricultural operations more difficult owing to the heavy price of agricultural stock. Prohibition of slaughter will increase the milk supply and reduce its price and consequently infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will be doubled. Fodder supply as at present will be sufficient.

Hide trade will not suffer. It is quite incumbent on the owner to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle, in consideration of their services to him.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should establish Pinjrapoles at places where they are necessary and advisable.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited.

Import of beef also should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

In the discussions between Bhishmacharya and Dharmaraja contained in Shantiparva of Mahabharata, cow slaughter is prohibited.

Cow sacrifice is not in vogue in this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only means of prohibiting slaughter of cattle and it must be administered by Government themselves. Offences under this law may be penalised and arrangements made for booking the offenders.

It may affect the minority of the subjects habituated to meat eating but it will be a blessing to a very large majority of the subjects.

Such of those whom this legislation affects, may take to food grains and avoid eating beef or meat.

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156. Mr. B. V. Lakshminarayana Char.

Bhimanakatte Mutt, Tirthahalli Taluk.

(Madhva Brahmin.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Not only cows but all kinds of cattle should be protected from slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter from innocent persons by deceiving them Stray cattle in the forests are stolen and sold for slaughter. The cost of cattle sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 each.

Holeyas, Madigars and low caste people use beef as food.

Prohibition of cattle slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milching cows are used for ploughing and draught.

Slaughter of cattle is sure to affect the breed of cattle. It also affects the Ruler and the State. It greatly impedes the growth of agricultural operations. Prohibition may not improve the milk-supply but the sin by slaughter of cows is doing so much havoc in infant circles that the prohibition of slaughter will protect the infants. Manure supply also will increase considerably. Hide trade may suffer to some extent but it will be a blessing in disguise. It is the duty of every man to protect all kinds of cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles are necessary and may be established. It is only in places where rainfall is not in excess and where fodder is available in plenty, that such institutions should be opened. This must be the case more especially in the Malnad.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds— (Qns. 31-32)

Cow is considered to be a very religious animal and just as parents are protected till death by their sons, so also a cow should be.

Cow sacrifice is not in vogue in this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary. Government should administer this law in the same way as they have been doing in the case of prevention of theft of sandalwood.

This law may affect a portion of the subjects but it will be a blessing to a very large majority.

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157. Mr. Sahukar D. Banumiah.

Merchant, Mysore.

(KUNCHIGAR HINDU.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

All kinds of cattle should be protected from slaughter.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Three thousand four hundred and sixty-three cattle seem to be slaughtered every year in Mysore and 56 people depend on slaughter and other avocations connected therewith, for their living.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle from raiyats through their agents and in weekly shandies at Rs. 25 each.

Mahomedans, Christians and Panchamas use beef as food as it is cheaper than meat of sheep and goat. Most of the aged and unserviceable cattle and the barren and non-milching cows are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Slaughter of cattle has very greatly affected the agricultural operations and the breed of cattle. Protection of all kinds of cattle will not affect the breed of cattle but the diseased animals should be kept in Veterinary Hospitals.

Prohibition will certainly increase the milk supply and reduce the present excessive price of milk. Infant mortality will go down automatically. Manure supply will increasely 40 per cent and fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade will not suffer but the local industry will flourish, as the difference between the price of the hide of dead cattle and that of the slaughtered ones will be a very small extent of two annas or four annas in the rupee. Maimed cattle may be protected in Gosalas.

Gosals—(Qns. 26-27)

There is a Pinjrapole at the foot of the Chamundi Hills and 20 of cattle are protected there at a monthly expenditure of Rs. 50 raised by subscription.

Encouragement in the form of grants should be given to raiyats to start Gosalas and Pinjrapoles in places where fodder and water are available in plenty. Gomal lands must be freely set apart for the use of these institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or trasport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Stringent restrictions as are imposed to prevent the theft of sandalwood and date trees, should also be imposed in the case of also, to prevent their slaughter cattle.

Export of cattle from the State can be put a stop to if a heavy duty is imposed on such exports.

As beef is said to be quite unhealthy, by the best medical people its import may be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"ಗೋಮಾಹಾತ್ಮ್ಯ" quotes all authorities prohibiting cattle slaughter.

Cow sacrifice is not in vogue now and if it is, it must be put a stop to as was done in the case of "Satti," etc., by the British Government.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary. Its administration may be entrusted to the Municipalities and progress watched by Government..

It does not seem to wound the feeling of any community as there is no authority in any religion that beef must be eaten.

158. Mr. Patel Dyave Gowda.

Zamindar, Malyar (VEERASAIVA).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

At Bikkodu, 3,000 cattle are slaughtered per year of which 200 are milch cattle and 150 people are engaged on the sale of beef and hide.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter from poor and ignorant raiyats for a price ranging from Rs. 7-8-0 to Rs. 15 per head.

Holeyas, Kongas, Christians and Musalmans use beef as foods. Beef is sold at 5 or 6 annas per lb.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are generally sold for slaughter but in some cases they are used for ploughing and draught. Prohibition of slaughter will help the poor raiyats to get on with their agricultural operations. Breed of cattle also will improve. Price of milk will go down and infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply will increase. Present supply of fodder will suffice. Hide trade will not suffer, as there is no difference between the price of the hide of dead cattle and that of slaughtered ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles need not be established.

Opinion regarding the prohibion of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited.

Import of beef should also be prohibited.

Religious grounds—Qns. 31-32)

Cow sacrifice is not permitted.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action (Qns. 33-39)

Prohibition of slaughter is necessary and legislation may be done. No community will be affected.

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159. Patel Dase Gowda.

Agriculturist, Moleyar (Hosakote Taluk), (HINDU).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of cows is necessary and it may be extended to all kinds of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Panchamas and Mahomedans use beef as food as it is cheaper. Prohibition will not affect food supply but it will improve the prices of other animals.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are sold for slaughter. Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed and the agricultural operations. Milk supply will increase twofold and the price of milk will go down and infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply will increase twofold. Present supply of fodder will be sufficient.

Hide trade will not suffer. It is the duty of the owner to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle till their death, for the benefit he has derived.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

No Gosalas or Pinjrapoles are need be established in Heggaddevankote Taluk.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. A heavy duty of Rs. 20 on each of the cattle so exported, should be levied. Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Cow slaughter and sacrifice are not permitted.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is desirable and Government themselves should administer it.

Such a legislation will not affect any community.

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160. Mr. Kumari Gowda.

Agriculturist, Cheekanahalli, Veerasaiva. (Hindu).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

At Bekkodu, 3,300 head of cattle are slaughtered every year, of which 400 are pregnant and milch cows. In the whole State about 9,400 cattle are slaughtered and 10,500 people seem to depend for their living on slaughter of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter in shandies or villages at Rs. 35 per head.

Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Mangalore Holeyars use beef as food as it is cheaper than meat.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milching cows are used for ploughing, draught and manure supply purposes. Slaughter of cattle will impair the agricultural operations and will deteriorates breed. Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will increase the milk supply by four times and will reduce infant mortality. Manure supply will increase by ten times. Fodder supply is sufficient for all cattle. The cost of upkeep of the aged, unserviceable, barren and non-milch cows will be greatly compensated by the manure they yield.

Hide trade will not suffer.

Owners will not hesitate to maintain the aged and unserviceiable cattle till their death.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should establish Pinjrapoles at all hobli headquarters. The cost of maintenance of may come to about Rs. 2 on each head of cattle.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited and the co-operation of the public must be enlisted in this direction. Mysore cattle should not be allowed to be exported outside the State.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Cow-slaughter is against religious sentiments.

Cows sacrifice has no religious backing.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary and it must be administered in the first instance by Government and later on by the Municipalities. Such a legislation will not wound the feelings of any community.

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161. Mahavidwan Jyotisharatnam Naraharijois.

Palace Vidwan, Mysore (Brahmin), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of any kind of cattle is necessary as advocated by Vedas.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

People are benefitted by the milk, curds, butter, ghee, etc., yielded by cows and buffaloes and they are useful to man in domestic, sanitary and religious occasions also. As such they are considered by man as quite indispensable.

Other kinds of cattle are used for ploughing and draught and they are also useful to man in different vocations.

Religion grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

1. Vedas (ತೈ. ಸಂ. 3-3-9, ತೈ. ಬ್ರಾ. 2-8-8).
2. Hemadri (Chapter on purification).
3. Markandeyapurana.
4. Skandapurana.
5. Bhavishyottarapurana.
6. Prayasahittendusekhara.
7. Parasaramadaveeya (Chapter 8-9).
8. Hemadri (Chandika Chapter), Lingapuranic, Goutamadharma Kurmapurana Sivadharmothra.
9. Vaidyanatheeya (Chapter on purification).

All the above religious books condemn slaughter of cows and even a slight pain to a cow is considered a great sin. Hence slaughter of cattle should be put a stop to. Even the Royal house is enjoined to exile all persons harming or slaughtering cattle and proclaim them as such.

Cow-sacrifice is not meant to be undertaken in this Yuga.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibiton of cattle slaughter is necessary. It may be administered by Government.

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162. Mr. M. Srinivasa Rao, B.A.,

General Secretary Sri Dattatraya Gorakshana Sabha, Mysore, Madhva Brahmin, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation –(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is very necessary.

Statistics—(Qns 4-6)

It is learnt that in the Mysore City itself, 3,000 cattle are being slaughtered every year Cow-slaughter is going on in Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Davangere and Mysore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

In shandies, butchers purchase cattle from ignorant raiyats not informing them that they are meant for slaughter. The cost of each cow sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 7 or Rs. ..

Christians, Mahomedans and Adikarnatakas use beef as food but the last mentioned people do not slaughter cows for beef supply. The price of beef may be less.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect food supply, as there is plenty of food grains.

Other economic grounds –(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are partly used for ploughing and for manure supply but most of them are sold for slaughter Slaughter of cattle is injurious to the breed of cattle, growth of agricultural operations and to the well-being of the State. Prevention of slaughter will enhance the stock of cattle, agricultural operations and improves, the general condition of the subjects. Milk supply will increase twofold and infant mortality will go down. If the restrictions on the grazing of cattle are rescinded the fodder available will suffice for the whole stock of cattle. Manure supply will increase proportionate to the rise in the stock of cattle.

Hide trade will not suffer, as there is a little difference between the price of the hide of dead cattle and that of slaughtered ones.

If Government set apart larger extents of gomal lands, the aged and unserviceable will not be a burden to the owners.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

In Mysore City there is a Pinjrapole in which 12 cattle are being maintained at a monthly cost of Rs. 50. This excludes the price of manure yielded.

If slaughter of cows is prohibited by Government through legislation, it is enough as the people themselves will keep the cattle with them. But if Government are disposed to open Gosalas and Pinjrapoles, it will be still more beneficial to the people.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. No cattle of a value less than Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 should be allowed to be exported outside the State.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds– (Qns. 31-32)

Slaughter of cows is against the religious sentiments and is prohibited by (1) Yazurveda, 2. Code of Manu, 3. Yagnavalkasmruti, 4. Parasaramadhaveeya, 5. Prayaschendusekhara, 6. Vaidyanatheey (purification chapter) and Bharata and Bhagavata. Other authorties against slaughter are noted in the "Gomahatme."

"Go sacrifice" does not mean cow-sacrifice and as such, cows should not be sacrificed.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary. Offences under this law must be penalised by fine and imprisonment. Such a legislation must be administered by Government in co-operation with the Municipalities and Village

Panchayets. Export of cattle for slaughter should be watched and offenders booked by the men stationed at frontier toll gates and by Police.

People should be educated in the matter of prevention of slaughter by itineration, leaflets, lectures and through press.

This law will not offend the feelings of the majority of the subject; those affected may be brought round by education in the matter of the necessity for prohibition of slaughter.

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163. Mr. K. Subrahmanaiya.

Zamindar and Agent, Sri Singeri Mutt, Kudli, Shimoga Taluk. (Brahmin), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is quite necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle through their agents for slaughter at Rs. 15 per head from the ignorant raiyats.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Mahomedans use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter may not affect food supply but if it should, export of food grains from the State may be stopped.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are generally sold away for slaughter and in some cases they are used for ploughing and draught. Slaughter of cows is sure to affect the breed of cattle. All diseased cattle should be treated more promptly in Veterinary Hospitals.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the agricultural operations. Milk supply will increase twofold and infant mortality will certainly go down. Manure supply also will increase twofold. Greater extent of gomal lands should be thrown open for grazing fodder supply will suffice. Each raiyat must be asked to set apart a portion of his holding for growth of fodder.

Export trade in hide may be affected to some extent but the local hide industry will improve.

If the maintenance of aged and unserviceable cattle is considered to be a burden to the owner they may be caused to be taken over by Government and maintained in Gosalas maintained by Government.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Encouragement by offering greater extent of gomal lands and grant-in-aid may be given to persons coming forward to open Gosalas and Pinjrapoles at important and convenient places.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition of sale or export cattle is very necessary. If heavy duty is levied on such exports, all cattle will remain in the State itself.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Not only religious sentiments but other authorities also are against slaughter of cows.

Smruties emphatically deprecate cow-sacrifice in this Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cows is very necessary and it must be administered by Government.

People should be educated in the matter of the necessity of prohibition of slaughter of cattle and the results thereof.

Such a legislation will not affect any community, as beef is considered to be quite unhealthy.

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164. Mr. H. Boranna,

R. A. Member and Municipal Councillor, Hassan (Vokkaligar), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-8)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are procured for slaughter by butchers through their agents from ignorant raiyats. The price of cattle sold for slaughtered varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 each.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Mussalmans and low caste people use beef as food, and it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter does not seem to affect food supply but if it does, export of food grains from the State may be prohibited and the affected people may use the grains.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

A large number of barren and unserviceable cattle are sold away and they go to the slaughterhouses. It is only a minority of them that will be used for ploughing, draught and other purposes. The present extent of slaughter has reduced the agricultural stock, affected the breed and lowered the number of cows. Breed will not be affected by protecting all kinds of cattle. Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will increase the milk supply twofold and the price of milk will go down. Supply in plenty of pure milk can be had and as a result of this, infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will increase to an appreciable extent. The yield of manure will compensate the cost of maintaining the aged and unserviceable cattle. If gomal lands are freely thrown open for grazing as in the past, fodder difficulties will not be felt. The raiyats also can set apart a portion of their holdings for growing fodder for the cattle.

Export trade in hide will be affected but the local industry will thrive. Some difficulty will be felt by the owners to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle but the Government can come to their help by taking over such cattle to their care.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government may select places where fodder and water are available and have Gosalas and Pinjrapoles opened there by the raiyats giving encouragement to them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Qns. 28-30).

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter either in or outside the slaughterhouses should be prohibited and stringent rules as are framed in respect of sandalwood protection should also be made in respect of cow slaughter.

On all exports of cattle for slaughter, heavy duty should be levied.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"Gomabatma" and "Islamia Goraksha" contain good many authorities prohibiting slaughter of cattle.

Cow-sacrifice is not in vogue during this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is necessary and is the only way. The administration of law may be entrusted to the Municipalities. It does not harm any community.

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165. Mr. Javechand,

Merchant, Chikmagalur (Jain).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Not only cows but all kinds of cattle should be protected from slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food-supply—(Qns. 7-13)

In these parts, butchers get cattle for slaughter from raiyats at Rs. 8 or Rs. 10 per head.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Mahomedans use beef as food and it is said to be cheaper

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Slaughter has affected the breed of cattle and the agricultural operations. Prohibition of slaughter will improve the agricultural operations, increase the milk supply and bring down infant mortality. Manure supply also will increase. Fodder supply at present will be sufficient.

Hide trade will not suffer.

No difficulty will be experienced by the owners of cattle to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others.

The value of increase of manure supply will be very nearly equal to the cost of maintaining the cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There appears to be one Gosala at Davangere.

Government cannot maintain Gosalas and Pinjrapoles. Philanthrophic people may open such institutions.

Opinions regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Raiyats may be allowed to keep with them some cattle for manure supply. The rest may be kept in Pinjrapoles.

No export of cattle outside the State should be allowed and offenders are to be booked

It appears very difficult to prohibit import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

All Vedas prohibit slaughter of cattle.

Cow-sacrifice is not in practice in this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns.33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary and it must be administered by Government themselves.

This kind of legislation is a boon to a very large number of people and will not work as a hardship to a few people.

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166. Mr. B. Siddiah,

Representative Assembly Member and Banker, Settihalli (Chikanayakanhalli Taluk) (Veerasaiva), Hindu.

General oprnion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is essential.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Bucthers get cattle for slaughter through their agents from ignorant raiyats at a cost ranging from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30 per head.

Madigas, Heleyars, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are generally sold for slaughter but some of them are used for ploughing and draught.

Slaughter has been gradually affecting the breed and the protection of all kinds of cattle will not affect the breed. Diseased cattle are required to be promptly treated in the Veterinary Hospitals which may be increased if necessary.

Prohibition will increase the milk supply and reduces infant mortality. Manure supply also will increase twofold. If all kinds of cattle are ordered to be protected and if all gomal lands are allowed to be used for grazing as in the past, the fodder difficulty will not be felt and the available fodder supply will suffice. Further each raiyat must set apart a portion of his holding for growth of fodder. The value of increase of manure will be more or less equal to the cost of upkeep of cattle. Hide trade will not suffer.

Government may arrange for the maintenance of the aged and unserviceable cattle in gosalas.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should establish Gosalas and Pinjrapoles in places where fodder and water are available. What the cost will be cannot be definitely stated.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. No export of Mysore cattle to British India should be allowed.

Import of beef also should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"Gomahatma" which is a compilation of authorities and other religious books prohibit cow-slaughter.

Cow-sacrifice is minomer in the Veerasaiva faith.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is the only way and is quite necessary. The administration of the law may be entrusted to the Municipal ties and watched by Government. Such a legislation exists in other Hindu and Mahomedan States without any trouble to their subjects and it will not affect any community here also. Prohibition of slaughter will increase the prosperity of the State and the public in particular.

167. Mahamahopadyaya, Lakshmipuram Srinivasachar.

Maharaja's Sankrit College, Mysore (Srivaishnava) Brahmin (Hindu).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

In these days, prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of animals is necessary, if possible.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

As there are none who live solely on beef. there will be no harm, if slaughter of cattle is prohibited.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Prohibition of cattle-slaughter will not in any way affect the breed of cattle. Neither will it increase the milk supply nor reduce the infant mortality.

Opinion regarding the prohibiton of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter may be prohibited by educating the people, but not by legislation which is an impracticable thing.

It is not possible to prohibit the import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

All sruties prohibit cow-slaughter and much more so meat eating.

Cow-sacrifice is not in vogue in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

It is very difficult for the State to prohibit drinking of liquors and flesh eating. The people must be educated properly so that they themselves give up these undesirable habits. Such propaganda work may be undertaken and done in villages and towns by means of lectures, etc.

Legislation may affect that community which uses beef as food.

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168. Mr. Patel Hanume Gowda,

Agriculturist, Maratenahalli, Dodballapur Taluk (Kunchigar), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

All kinds of cattle should be protected from being slaughtered.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Bangalore Cantonment is a place of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Owners sell cattle for slaughter to the butchers at about Rs. 15 per head.

Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Some use barren and non-milch cows for agricultural purposes but most of them are sold away for slaughter. The present slaughter of cattle is affecting the breed and if prohibited, will improve the breed. Prohibition will increase milk supply which in turn will reduce infant mortality. Manure supply will also increase by one-eighth but will not commensurate with the cost of maintaining cattle. Fodder supply will suffice for all cattle. Hide trade will not suffer. Difficulty will be experienced by owners to keep the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others. Government must open Pinjrapoles for the maintenance of such animals.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should open Gosalas and Pinjropoles at all convenient places.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter will cause much inconvenience. Export of cattle outside the State is not possible. Import of beef also should not be prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle is desirable and Government themselves should administer it.

Such a law will not affect any community.

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169. Mr. Gidde Gowda,

Coffee Planter and Agriculturist, Hunasenahalli (Vokkaliga), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

All kinds of cattle should be protected from being slaughtered.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

At Bekkodu in Hassan District about 300 cattle are slaughtered per year and in Saklespur about 500 cattle are butchered per year. Most of them are young ones.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Adikarnatakas use beef as food and it is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Slaughter of cattle reduces the stock. Agricultural operations are very much hampered. Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed, increase the milk supply which in its turn reduces the infant mortality. Manure supply also will increase to a great extent. Present fodder supply will be sufficient for all cattle.

Hide trade will not suffer. Aged and unserviceable cattle are sources of manure supply and should therefore be protected.

The value of increase of manure will be greater than the cost of maintaining cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Establishment by Government of Gosalas at convenient places is quite necessary.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

As all religious accept the cruelty to animals as undesirable, the prohibition is necessary.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is necessary and it must be administered through the Government Agency.

It does not affect any community. If it does, a few may be affected. Benefit to a large mass of people should be taken into consideration, even though a few are inconvenienced.

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170. Mr. Basappa,

Patel and Agriculturist, Nendane, Hosur (Lingayet), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Not only cows but all kinds of cattle should be protected from slaughter.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

It is heard to say that every year nearly 65 lakhs of cows are slaughtered for supply of beef to persons in and outside the Indian Empire.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter from raiyats through agents at a price ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.

Mahomedans, Christians and Panchamas use beef as food and it is cheaper than meat.

Prohibition will not affect food supply and if it should, export of food grains outside the State may be restricted.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Generally majority of the barren and non-milch cattle are sold away and they go to the slaughterhouses. As even young cattle are slaughtered on a large scale, the breed is affected and agricultural operations are much impaired.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve breed, increase the milk supply and reduce if price also. In consequence infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will increase. Fodder supply now available will be sufficient.

Increase of milk supply will more than commensurate the cost of maintenance of cattle. Export trade in hide will be affected to some extent but the local industry will flourist. As maintenance of useful cattle will be hard if the aged and unserviceable ones are to be kept, larger extents of gomal lands, as in the past, may be allowed.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles are necessary. Government must give encouragement in the form of larger extents of gomal land to such institutions opened by the people.

Opinion regarding the prohibition or sale of trasnport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle to British India should be prohibited. Only cattle each costing over Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 be allowed to be exported to British India.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious grounds are not the only ones prohibiting slaughter.

Cow-sacrifice is not in vogue now.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is necessary. It must be administered by Government themselves.

It will not be a hardship to any sect or community, for it is not stated any where that cows should be slaughtered.

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171. Mr. C. Pattabiramasetty,

Zamindar and Merchant, Chiknayakanhalli (Vaisya), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Slaughter without proper license being obtained is going on in some parts of the State.

rounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are bought from ignorant raiyats by the agents and mediators at an average price of Rs. 20 each on plea of protecting them and then made over to the butchers for slaughter.

Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food and it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and capable cattle are used for ploughing and draught but 90 per cent of them go to the slaughterhouses. The present scale of slaughter of cattle has affected the breed and stock of cattle required for agricultural operations. Protection of all kinds of cattle is sure to improve the breed but mainned and diseased cattle will have to be treated in Veterinary Hospitals promptly.

Prohibition of slaughter will increase milk supply twofold; consequently the price of milk will go down considerably, as a result of which, infant mortality will go down. Manure supply will increase threefold. Cost of increase of manure will be very nearly equal to that of maintaining cattle. If all cattle are protected, gomal lands will have to be thrown open for free grazing of cattle as in the past, and every raiyat should also set apart a portion of his holdings for growing pasture crops.

Hide trade may be affected to some extent.

It will be found difficult to some extent by the raiyats to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others but arrangements should be made to maintain them in Government and private Pinjrapoles.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should arrange with important people of the localities to open Gosalas and Pinjrapoles at places where fodder and water can be had. It should also encourage such movements by affording all facilities for running such institution. General supervision also should be exercised by it on such institutions. The expenses may be met by the people in the locality.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. No slaughter should be allowed in or outside the slaughterhouses. Strict rules as are framed in respect of sandalwood protection, should also be made in respect of cow-slaughter.

Heavy duty should be levied on all exports of cattle to the British India.

As beef is considered by eminent medical authorities to be quite unhealthy, its import into the State should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Several authorities are contained in "Gomahatme" "Islamia Gorakshe" published by Mr. Syed Nasir Ahmed, Vakil, Sitapur. Koran also prohibits cattle-slaughter.

Cow-sacrifice is a misnomer in Jainism. Even Hindusim does not advocate any such sacrifice in these days. When Sati System (human sacrifice) is prohibited by the British Government, cow-sacrifice requires to be prohibited on many grounds.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is necessary. Education of the masses also towards this end is essential. Working of the regulation may be entrusted to the Municipalities under supervision of Government.

In other Hindu and Mahomedan states, slaughter of cattle has been prohibited and there is no foundation in saying that such a legislation will affect any community here. Cow-slaughter was prohibited even by the Great Mogul Emperors. As cattle are useful to men in many ways their protection is quite essential. The interests of the State and the Royal House require such a protection for these animals.

172. Mr. C. Kempanna,

Contractor and Mandi Merchant, Antarasanahalli, Tumkur Taluk,

Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation--(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 17-3)

Cattle are purchased at the rate of Rs. 5 to Rs 20 each from the raiyats and then made over to butchers.

Panchamas, Christians and Mussalmans use beef as food which is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply and if it should, export of food grains outside the State in large quantities may be prohibited.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Sometimes, barren and non-milch cattle are used for ploughing and draught but generally 90 per cent of them are sold away and go to the slaughterhouses. As young cattle are also slaughtered, breed is sure to be affected and agricultural operations are impaired very much owing to lack of sufficient agricultural stock.

Protection of all cattle will not affect the breed. Agricultural operations will improve; milk supply in plenty can be available and the price of milk will go down and in consequence, infant mortalitiy will be reduced. Manure supply also will increase threefold.

If gomal lands are increased as in the past, feeding of all cattle will not be difficult and fodder available will quite suffice.

Export trade in hide will suffer but the local industry will flowish. Some difficulty may be felt to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others but this can be avoided if larger gomal lands are allowed.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles are necessary at places where fodder and water are available in plenty. Encouragement may be given to raiyats to open such institutions in the form of grants. Supervision of Government over the working of such institutions is quite essential.. The maintenance charges of the institutions should be borne by the repective people.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter is quite necessary. Slaughter of cattle in or near the slaughterhouses should also be prohibited. If Pinjrapoles are also opened export of cattle can be minimised.

To discourage export of cattle outside the State, heavy duty should be levied on all cattle exported.

As eminent medical men have declared beef as quite unhealthly, its import into the State may be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

It is said that there are no authorities in the Hindu and Mahomedan religions advocating cow-slaughter. Cow sacrifice is also not in vogue in this Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary and is the only way to put down cattle-slaughter.

Its administration may be entrusted to the Municipalities and progress watched by Government.

Legislation will not work as a hardship to any community as such a one exists in many Hindu and Mahomedan States.

173. Mr. Y. Venkatarayappa.

Zamindar and Merchant, Chickballapur.

(Banajiga) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of all kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter through their agents at prices varrying from Rs. 5 to 30 each. Generally the raiyats are not informed that they are meant for slaughter.

Mahomedans, Christians and Panchamas use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply but on the contrary, will improve the agricultural operations, which means greater production of food grains. In fact production of food grains will double.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Majority of barren and non-milch cattle are slaughtered but only a very insignificant minority are used for agricultural operations. The slaughter of cattle has very seriously affected the breed and also agricultural operations.

Prohibition of cattle slaughter will improve the breed ; will increase the milk supply four fold and will eventually reduce the price of milk. As a result of this infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply will also increase four fold and will be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle. Fodder supply now available will suffice.

Hide trade may suffer to some extent.

If gomal lands are increased no difficulty will be felt to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Encouragement in the form of grants and gomal lands may be given by the Government to persons coming forward to open Gosalas and Pinjrapoles at places where fodder and water are available. Government supervision over the working of these institutions will also be necessary. The expenses of the institutions can be ascertained according to the place at which such institutions are opened.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Also slaughter in or near the slaughterhouses should be stopped.

Export of cattle costing high may be permitted under licenses.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Not only religion but also the economic use of cattle require the prohibition of their slaughter. Also Vedas and Bhagavatam prohibit slaughter.

Cow sacrifice is not in vogue in this Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite essential and Government themselves should administer the law.

As protection of cattle is recognised by almost all people legislation does not seem to harm any body.

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174. Mr. B. Nanje Gowda.

Coffee Planter, Taluk Board Member, Byakaralli Estate, Sukravarsante P. O. (Veerasaiva) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is quite necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle for purpose of slaughter are bought from the raiyats.

Adikarnatakas and others use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Few barren and non-milch cows are used for ploughing and draught but the majority of them are sold away.

Slaughter of cattle has affected their breed and agricultural operations are much impaired.

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle does not affect the breed. It will increase the milk supply and the price of milk will go-down. As a consequence of this, infant mortality also will go-down. Manure supply also will increase. When all cattle are protected, gomal lands will have to be used for grazing these cattle only.

Hide trade may suffer by the prohibition.

It may be found a little difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others, but larger extents of gomal lands will be necessary.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government must establish Gosalas and Pinjarapoles at all places where fodder and water are available in plenty.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Slaughter of cattle must be prohibited.

Whether the export of cattle to British parts should be allowed or not, may be considered and decided by Government themselves.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

On religious and on medical grounds, slaughter of cattle should be prohibited.

Cow sacrifice is not said to be prevalent now-a-days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Slaughter of cattle should be prohibited by legislation. Government themselves should administer the law.

Such a law will not affect any class or community.

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175. Mr. M. Gundu Rao.

Pensioner and Landlord Sidlaghatta, (Brahmin) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

All kinds of cattle should be protected from being slaughtered. A cow or buffalo, which appears barren the time being may conceive again and become milchable.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Generally butchers are not supplied with cattle for slaughter by the raiyats, but middlemen purchase them from the raiyats at a rate ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 each and then transfer them to the agents or to the butchers.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Mahomedans use beef as food as it is cheaper than meat.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cattle are mostly sold away by the raiyats, but in some cases they are used for agricultural operations.

The present scale of slaughter of cattle has impaired the breed and the agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle on the other hand will improve the breed. Milk supply will increase and the price of milk will go down. Infant mortality will also be reduced. Manure supply will also increase by 50 per cent. The available fodder will be sufficient for all cattle.

Hide trade may not suffer but the local business in hide will improve.

If gomal lands are increased, no difficulty will be felt to maintain aged and unserviceable cattle along with others.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

It will not be possible for the Government to open and maintain Gosalas and Pinjarapoles. But the question of having Gosalas and Pinjarapoles opened may be included as an item in the village improvement scheme. Encouragement may also be given in the form of gomal lands if people come forward to open such institutions and maintain them out of public subscriptions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Slaughter or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited in the State.

Import of beef also must be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns 31-32)

Religious grounds are not the only ones in support of the prohibition of slaughter.

In Chapter III of "Niraya Sindhu" cow sacrifice is prohibited in this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Slaughter of cattle should be prohibited by legislation. Government themselves should administer the law.

It does not affect any class or community

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176. Mr. Kamhakala Sooriah,

Merchant and Representative Assembly Member, Chintamani,

(Vaisya) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is quite necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter in shandies at a rate varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 each.

Adi-Karnatakas, Adi-Dravidas and Mahomodans use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are used for manure purposes and in some places they are used for ploughing also.

Present scale of slaughter of cattle if allowed to continue will impair very much the agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter will increase milk supply and the price thereof will fall. Infant mortality also will be reduced. Present fodder supply will be sufficient for all cattle. Manure supply also will increase four times and its value will be more than the cost of maintaining cattle.

Hide trade may suffer.

It will not be difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with other useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles may be established at all districts at the rate of 2 or 3 for each district.

The cost of maintenance per month may come to about Rs. 1,000.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Offenders are to be booked.

Committees should be constituted to watch and purchase all cattle sold and exported for slaughter. Adjoining Co-operative Societies may also be entrusted with this work.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Mahabarata, Dharmasastras, Upanishads and Vedas prohibit slaughter of cattle.

Cow sacrifice is not permitted in this Yuga.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-37)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary. To begin with, Government themselves should administer the law and after sometime, the local bodies may be entrusted with the work.

Such a legislation will not work as a hardship to any community. If any people are affected they may take to other avocations and benefit themselves.

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177. Mr.Sarja Rangappa Naik,

Palycgar and Zamindar, Tarikere

(Valmiki Kshatriya) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle is quite necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Agents purchase cattle from ignorant raiyats at an average price of about Rs. 15 each and hand them over to the butchers.

Musalmans, Christians, Korachas, Madigas and Holeyas use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cows does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows if capable are used for ploughing and draught. But 95 per cent of them are slaughtered. The present scale of slaughter of cattle has affected the breed and impaired the agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter of cows will increase the milk-supply two fold and the price of milk will fall down. Consequently infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will increase two fold. The present fodder supply will be quite sufficient.

Hide trade will never suffer.

It will be a little difficult to owners to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others but Government will have to come to their Prescue.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are necessary and may be opened by the raiyats at places where fodder and water are available. Encouragement also may be given to them.

Supervision over the working of such institutions is quite essential.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purpose of slaughter should be prohibited. Also slaughter of cattle in or outside the slaughter houses should be stopped.

Export of cattle for slaughter to adjoining British Territories can be restricted if heavy duty is levied.

As it is said that beef is an unhealthy food, its import into the State may be discouraged.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

That slaughter of cattle is undesirable has been made out from Sastras and other religious books.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action —(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is quite necessary for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle.

Administration of the law may be entrusted to the Municipalities.

This kind of law will not be a hardship to any class or community.

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178. Mr. S. Hampiah,

Zamindar and Merchant, Sidlaghatta. (Veerasaiva) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is quite necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers or their agents do not directly get cattle for slaughter from the raiyats but they have them purchased through middlemen at a price ranging from Rs. 5 to 20 each.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Musalmans (Sheik and Sayyads excepted) use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper than meat of sheep and goat.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Generally barren and non-milch cows are sold away by raiyats as they cannot keep them for want of fodder; but they never sell them for purpose of slaughter.

As young cattle also are generally slaughtered for purpose of beef, breed is affected and the agricultural operations are much impaired.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed, increase the milk supply and reduce the price of milk. Infant mortality will also be reduced on account of plenty of supply of pure milk. Manure supply also increases by 50 per cent. Fodder now available will suffice.

Hide trade will not suffer. The local industry will also improve.

If Hulbanni cess is abolished and free use of gomal lands, allowed it will not be difficult for raiyats to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others. The Village Panchayets also should take interest in the up-keep of such cattle by growing fodder crops in gomal lands.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are necessary, but Government cannot open and maintain such institutions. But they may give encouragement in the form of grant of gomal lands and financial aid to the persons coming forward to open and maintain such institutions. It may be desirable to include this matter as an item in the Village Improvement Scheme.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prohibition of slaughter in the State or export of cattle for slaughter is necessary and it must be enforced by legal enactment. Sale of cattle for export outside the State should be stopped.

Import of beef should be strictly prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Yajurveda, Yagyavalkasmruti, Parashara Madha-veeya, Manudharma Sastra, Vaidyanatheeya, Bharata and Bhagavata prohibit slaughter of cattle. Smruties are quite against cow sacrifice in this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is quite necessary for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle and Government themselves should administer the law.

This kind of law will not be a hardship to any class or community but on the contrary, it will be a blessing to humanity in general.

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179. Mr. Sheik Imam Sahib,

Municipal Councillor and Bench Magistrate, Holalkere. (Sunni) Musalman.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Though Islam allows cow slaughter, prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary in the interest of goodwill among the several communities and of kindness to humanity.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Generally, they are slaughtered in Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

No cattle are sold for slaughter in this locality.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Musalmans use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are used for ploughing and draught.

Present slaughter of cattle has affected agricultural operations in so far as agricultural stock are not available.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed of cattle. Milk supply will increase and price of milk will go down.

Whether use of cow milk will reduce the infant mortality is a point for the medical people to decide. Manure supply will increase by 50 per cent. The cost of maintenance of barren and non-milch cattle will be equal to the value of manure they yield.

Whether hide trade will suffer by the prohibition is a point on which the hide trades man should be consulted.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are necessary and may be opened by Government at convenient places.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter in or outside the State should be prohibited. Import of beef may be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Islamic grounds for prohibition of slaughter may be ascertained from Moulvis and Khajies.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary with the proviso that such slaughter should be permissible at the time of *kutba*.

This legislation may affect to some extent the Mohamedans but with the above proviso and by educating them that as cows and cattle are very useful to man for his domestic and agricultural operations, it is necessary to prohibit their slaughter, they may be brought round.

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180. Mr. Nanjappa *bin* Gopal Naidu,

Contractor, Chinnaganahalli, Bowringpet Taluk. (Banijaga) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of all kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Generally in all villages slaughter is going on.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter through their agents and mediators from ignorant raiyats at an average rate of Rs. 15 per head.

Adi-Karnatakas, Adi-Dravidas and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper than meat.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows, if capable, are used for ploughing and draught; the incapable are sold away and fall a prey to slaughterers.

Slaughter of cattle affects breed and agricultural operations. Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle will not affect the breed but on the other hand increases stock of cattle. Prohibition increases also milk supply, as a consequence of which price of milk will go down and infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply also will be increased twofold. To meet the fodder requirements of all cattle the gomal lands may be allowed to be used solely for the grazing of cattle. The return derived from the cattle protected is higher than the cost of their maintenance.

Hide trade will not suffer but on the contrary, the local industry will improve. No difficulty can be felt to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles may be established at places where gomal and banjar lands are available; that cost of maintenance of such institutions will not be much.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle should be stopped. Licenses for slaughter-houses and meat-shops should be withdrawn.

Arrangements must also be made to watch and prevent export of cattle to British provinces for slaughter. Power may be given to the watchmen in the frontier.

Import of beef from outside the State may be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

On sentimental and humanitarian grounds, slaughter of cattle should be prohibited.

While "Sati" itself which was prevalent along with cow sacrifice in the old ages has been prohibited, it is but right that cow sacrifice should also be put a stop to.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Nothing but legislation can prevent slaughter of cattle. The law may be allowed to be operated upon by the Municipalities and the village officials.

This kind of legislation will not work as a hardship to any class or community. It will be a blessing to humanity in general.

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181. Mr. Chennagiri Rangappa,

Banker and Zamindar, Davangere. (*Arya Vaisya*) *Hindu.*

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In all big cities and in almost all villages they are slaughtered, with or without license.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers or their agents go to villages and shandies, dupe the raiyats and purchase cattle for slaughter at a rate ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 each.

Adikarnatakas Musalmans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper than meat.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply and if it should, the export of food grains may be restricted and action taken to see that the prices of food-stuffs are kept as low as possible.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Generally barren and non-milch cows are sold away and they go to slaughter-houses. At times they are used for ploughing and draught.

The present unrestricted slaughter has seriously affected the breed and the agricultural operations. Maintenance of all kinds of cattle does not affect the breed but arrangements must be made to the prompt treatment of diseased cattle in Veterinary Dispensaries, which, if necessary, may be increased.

Prohibition will increase milk supply three-fold and the price of milk will go down. In consequence of this, infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply also may increase three or four times and this will enhance the food production. Gomal lands may be increased and the raiyats may be allowed to grow fodder crops.

Export trade in hide may suffer but the local trade will improve. If it is felt difficult by the raiyat to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with other useful ones, arrangements may be made to have them in pinjrapoles.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

There are no gosalas or pinjrapoles in this town. But 10 to 15 cattle are maintained by the Pranidaya Prasaraka Sangha here.

Either Government or people or both must open gosalas and pinjrapoles at places where fodder and water are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter within or outside the State should be prohibited. The rules as are in vogue in this behalf in other States or provinces may be adopted here also. Only cattle costing Rs. 75 and above may be allowed to be exported outside the State but all other cattle of lesser value should not be allowed to be exported outside the State.

As Mahomedan Paigambars and medical people declare that beef is unhealthy, its import may be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Padmapurana and "Islamia Gorakshe" advocate prohibition of slaughter of all cattle.

Cow sacrifice is not in practice during this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

It is only by legislation that slaughter of cattle can be prohibited. People must also be educated and boys in schools must also be taught in the direction of prohibition of slaughter of cattle. Government should administer the law. Penalty in the form of Rs. 1,000 fine and ten years imprisonment may be imposed on all offences. Licenses for slaughter should not be issued.

As such a legislation exists in other States—Hindu and Mahomedan and as it has not worked as a hardship to any class or community there, it will not affect any here also.

182. Mr. T. Chennabasappa Chetti,

Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur.

(VEERASAIVA) HINDU.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is quite essential.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

It is learnt that nearly 82 lakhs of cows are slaughtered every year in India.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle from the raiyats through their agents and mediators at an average rate of Rs. 20 per head.

Musalmans, Adi Karnatakas and Christians use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food-supply and if it does, the export of food grains outside the State may be prohibited.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Only a few barren, non-milch and capable cattle are used for ploughing and draught, but generally they are sold away and fall a prey to the slaughterers.

As young cattle also are slaughtered on a large scale, breed is affected seriously and agricultural operations are impaired to a great extent.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect the breed but it will improve it. Milk-supply will be increased by a quarter and the price of milk will go down. As a consequence, the infant mortality will be reduced. Manure-supply will be increased two or three times. Fodder-supply may suffice. Gomal lands must be allowed to be used for free grazing. Export of oil-cake and fodder outside the State should be stopped.

Export trade in hide, may suffer but the local industry will improve.

It may not be felt difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others. If Government and people join together and open pinjrapoles, the aged and unserviceable cattle may be kept on there and the raiyats relieved of the burden.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are quite necessary and may be opened by Government. If people also come forward to open such institutions encouragement in the form of gomal lands and financial aid may be given. It is only at places where fodder and water are available that such institutions should be opened. The cost of maintenance should be borne by the respective villagers.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle should be prohibited. Export of cattle to British Provinces also should be prohibited. If this is done, the stock will improve and the raiyat will be well off.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

No religion advocates the use of beef. Islams itself prohibits slaughter of cattle and use of beef as can be seen in the authorities quoted in the "Islamia Gorakshe" written in Urdu by Mr. Syed Nasir Ahmed Vakil, Sitapur.

Smruties prohibit cow sacrifice in this "Kali Yuga."

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is quite necessary and may be done. It must be administered by Government with the co-operation of the municipalities and the village organisations.

This legislation will not be a trouble to any class or community, as such a law has worked very smoothly in other Hindu and Mahomedan States.

From economic and humanitarian points, prohibition of slaughter of the agricultural stock is quite essential.

183. Maha Vidwn Kankanhalli Narasimha Sastri, Avl.

Sahitya Professor, Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.

(Brahmin) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of all kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Lakhs of cattle are said to be slaughtered in almost all cities and towns.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter from the raiyats on plea of protecting them.

Christians, Mahomedans and some of the Panchamas use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food-supply, as the affected people can use food grains, the export of which may be stopped.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Some raiyats sell cattle and they are sent to the slaughter houses and most of the barren and non-milch cattle are used for agricultural operations. As cattle are slaughtered on a very large scale for the sale of beef, stock of cattle is reduced and agricultural operations are much impaired. Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will improve the breed. Milk-supply will increase and price of milk will go down. Infant mortality also will fall down. Manure-supply will increase. Fodder now available will be sufficient. The benefit received by maintaining all kinds of cattle outweighs the cost of their maintenance. Hide trade will not suffer if export of hide is prohibited. If gomal lands are allowed to be used for grazing cattle as in the past no difficulty will be experienced by the owners to keep the aged and unserviceable cattle along with other useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles may be opened by people. Gomal lands may be given to them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Both slaughter in the State and export of cattle outside the State for slaughter should be prohibited.

Only cattle of a value of and above Rs. 100 or 150 each may be allowed to be exported outside the State, as they are not generally purchased for slaughter.

Import of beef should not be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Manu and other Dharmasastras have prohibited slaughter of cattle. As it also affects the general well-being of the people slaughter of cattle has to be prohibited.

Cow sacrifice has been prohibited in this Kali-Yuga and is not in practice. It has also not been performed by any hitherto.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is the only means by which slaughter of cattle can be effectively prevented and it must be administered by the Government.

As Christians, Bhuddists, Mahomedans, etc., have advocated prevention of cruelty to animals, this legislation for prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not be a hardship to any class or community.

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Issue Date.....

184. S. Tirunaraniengar, Avl.

Tarka and Vyakarana Vidwan, Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore.
(Srivaishnava Brahmin) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is quite necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6.)

It is learnt that slaughter of cattle is going on on a very extensive scale in towns and villages.

Grounds bearing on food supply— (Qns. 7-13.)

Butchers get cattle for slaughter at a rate ranging from about Rs. 8 or 10 each from ignorant, avaricious and easily deceived persons.

Europeans, Christians, Musalmans and Panchamas use beef as food. Prohibiuse of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply and the affected people may tion food grains the export of which, if necessary, may be prohibited.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

Barren and nonmilch cattle, if capable, are used for agricultural operations and, if incapable, are sold away and they go to slaughter-houses. Slaughter of cattle has affected the breed and impaired the agricultural operations. But prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed and increase the milk supply three times and the price of milk will go down. As pure milk will be available in plenty at cheap rates, infants can use them freely and thus infant mortality will surely be reduced. Manure supply also will be increased 3 or 4 times. As the agricultural operations increase, the fodder supply also will increase and if necessary gomal lands may also be used freely.

Hide trade may suffer but the local traders will not be affected as foodstuffs will increase in quantity and can be had at low prices. The difficulty of maintaining the aged and unserviceable cattle will be much compensated by the benefits derived from their protection.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

It is enough if slaughter of cattle is prevented and the extent of gomal lands are increased.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle— (Qns. 28-30.)

Neither the cattle should be slaughtered in the State nor should they be allowed to be exported outside the State for slaughter.

Export of cattle outside the State for slaughter can be prevented by levying heavy duty on such exports.

Import of beef into the State should be stopped.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Manu Smruti and other Dharma sastras have prohibited slaughter of cattle and it is also not desirable in the interests of the well-being of the State that slaughter of cattle should be allowed.

Dharma sastras are also against cow sacrifice in this Yuga and not a single case of cow sacrifice has been attempted till now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39.)

It is desirable to have legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle. If for any reasons, it is not found feasible, attempts should be made to stop slaughter of cattle by educating the ignorant and avaricious people to abstain from selling their cattle for slaughter. If legislation is decided upon, it must be administered by the Government. This kind of legislation will not be a hardship to any class or community.

185. Mr. S. K. Narasimhiah.

Merchant, New Taragupet, Bangalore City. (Kunchigar) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Slaughter of all kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6.)

About 1000 cattle are slaughtered in Bangalore Cantonment alone per year. Slaughter of cattle appears to be going on in almost all places of the State. In the villages of Jeevanahalli and Kadugondahalli in Bangalore Taluk, about 500 people are engaged on tanning hides.

In India for every 100 people	there are	61	cattle.
In America	do	79	do
In Newzealand	do	150	do
In Argentina	do	323	do
In Urugay	do	500	do

It is seen from this, that in places where people are flesh-eaters, the number of cattle is larger than that in a place like India where people can depend on vegetables only for their living. Other dominions may lough at us. This can be set right, if slaughter of cattle is put a stop to.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13.)

Generally cattle are purchased for slaughter from raiyats at an average rate of Rs. 4 or 5 per head.

The British Military, some classes of Mohamedans and Adi-Karnatakas use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25.)

About 85 per cent of the barren and non-milch cattle are slaughtered and the rest (15 per cent) of them are used for agricultural operations.

The present scale of slaughter of cattle has not only affected the breed but impaired the agricultural operations and lowered the economic position of the raiyat, the tradesman and the Government also.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed, increase the present supply of milk form times, and reduce the price of milk to a very considerable extent. Infant mortality also will go down. Manure supply also will increase in plenty and the fodder supply will be in abundance.

Hide trade will not suffer.

It will not be difficult to maintain the aged and un-serviceable cattle along with other useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27.)

In Bangalore there are 4 or 5 Gosalas, in Tumkur 1, in Davangere 1 and in Chennapatna 1, and thousands of cattle are maintained therein out of donations, etc.

At every taluk Government should establish a Gosala and a bigger central, organisation, at the District Headquarters. Expenditure of maintaining these institutions can be minimised if legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is brought about.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30.)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited by legislation. And export of cattle for slaughter outside the State to adjoining British territories should also be prohibited.

Import of beef may be prohibited, if possible.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32.)

Buddhism, Jainsm and all other religions prohibit cruelty to any kind of living being as no one can give back the life which he has taken and as such slaughter of cattle should be condemned *into to.*

Cow sacrifice is not advocated by any religious sastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33–39.)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle is very necessary and must be undertaken by Government. The working of the law may be entrusted to the local officers.

This kind of law does not work as a hardship to any class or community. Nor is there any room for riots, etc. on this account. As the prohibition will be a great blessing to humanity in general, it will be quite welcome to one and all.

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186. Tathireddi.

Patel and Agriculturist, Nayanahalli, Chintamani Taluk. (Vokkaliga) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of all kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Grounds bearing on food snpply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers and their agents purchase cattle for slaughter in villages and shandies at a rate of Rs. 20 to 30 per head.

Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas and Musalmans use beef as food.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply and as such slaughter should be stopped.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cattle are maintained by raiyats for purposes of manure supply and other agricultural operations.

Slaughter of cattle has very seriously affected the breed but prohibition will improve it. Prohibition will also increase milk supply and reduce its price. Infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will increase and fodder now available will be sufficient for all cattle. The cost of maintenance of the aged and unserviceable cattle will be more than compensated by the yield of manure and the raiyat will not feel it difficult to maintain them along with other useful cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and Pinjrapoles may be established in all districts at the rate of 2 or 3 for each district and cattle which cannot be kept by the raiyats without difficulty, may be purchased and maintained in such institutions.

The expenditure for each district in the begining may be about Rs. 2,000.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be stopped by means of legislation. Export of cattle can be avoided if such of them as cannot be maintained by the raiyats without difficulty are purchased and maintained in Gosalas and Pinjrapoles.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Mahabharata, Anusasanaparwa, Manu Dharma Sastra, Upanishads, Vedas and other puranas prohibit the slaughter of cow.

Cow sacrifice is prohibited in this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

It is only legislation that can put a stop to the slaughter of cattle and therefore it must be made.

It may be worked by Government until such time as the administration of this law can safely be entrusted to other agencies.

It does not appear to work as a hardship to any class or community. The affected people, if any, may take to other paying occupations.

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187. Mr. H. Thimmiah.

Weaver, Malur. (Vishnuvardha Caste) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

In Bangalore Cantonment and Kolar Gold Fields, they are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are got from their owners for slaughter at a rate of about Rs. 7 or 8 per head.

Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Karnatakas and some of the Mohamedans use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Some of the barren and non-milch cows are sold in shandies and some others are used for ploughing and draught. Prohibition of slaughter will improve not only the breed but also agricultural operations, owing to the yield of manure on an extensive scale. Milk supply also will increase and its price will go down. Infant mortality will consequently fall down. Manure supply will be increased by 50 per cent. Fodder supply now available will be sufficient for all cattle.

As there is no difference between the value of the hide of dead cattle and that of slaughtered ones the hide trade will not suffer.

Owners of cattle need not exert much for the maintenance of the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government may establish Pinjrapoles at all District and Taluk Headquarters wherever fodder and water are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited and their maintenance by owners till death should be insisted upon.

It may be necessary to allow export of cattle for purposes of agricultural operations but the British Provinces also must co-operate in putting a stop to slaughter.

Import of beef may be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

In "Ramayana" according to Vasishta, slaughter of cow is prohibited. Cow sacrifice is also prohibited by the same Rishi.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cows, etc., is necessary and may be done. It may be put into operation by Government through the help of municipalities and village organisations.

This legislation will be quite welcome to all classes and communities, on account of the benefits derived by way of more curds, ghee, milk, etc.

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188. Mr. Sivappa.

Patel and Agriculturist, Talya (Holalkere Taluk).

(Veerasaiva) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of all kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

With or without licenses, cattle are slaughtered in almost all villages and on an extensive scale in Bangalore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Mediators and agents of butchers purchase cattle from the ignorant raiyats at a rate ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per head and transfer them for being slaughtered.

Adi-Dravidas, Adi-karnatakas and some people of Christian and Mahomedan faiths use beef as good which is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect food supply but on the contrary, it will improve agricultural operations and increase the growth of food grains.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Generally barren and non-milch cattle are sold away but some use them for ploughing and draught. Slaughter of cattle has affected the breed and agricultural operations very much. Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed and the agricultural operations. It will also increase the present milk supply and reduce the price of milk which in its turn will reduce the infant mortality. Manure also increases by double the present supply. Fodder now available will quite suffice provided Government allow the free use of Gomal lands for grazing the cattle. The usefulness of the cattle will be much more than the amount spent on the maintenance of the aged and unserviceable ones.

Export of hide will be affected to some extent but the local industry will improve.

It may be a bit difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others but as the agricultural operations improve, fodder also will be available in plenty, and the difficulty can be easily got over.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

If gomal lands are allowed freely and encouragement given, the people themselves will come forward to maintain gosalas and pinjrapoles. Government should select convenient places for locating these institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Slaughter itself should be stopped in the State.

As costly cattle will not be slaughtered, such of the cows and buffaloes costing Rs. 50 or more and of bulls etc , of Rs. 110 and above can be allowed to be exported outside the State.

Import of beef should be strictly prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious grounds, among many others, require for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle.

Cow sacrifice has not taken place in this Yuga and it is said that it is not also permitted.

Just as *Sati* system was abolished, cow slaughter also should be abolished.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is desirable and is the only effective way. It is only legislation that can bring round the ignorant people. It may be worked with the co-operation of the municipalities and village organisations.

This legislation will not work as a hardship to any class or community, as it is learnt that a similar legislation is working well in other states.

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189. Mr. Javali Ganesha Rao.

Zamindar and Planter, Javali (Kadur District).

(*Brahmin*) HINDU.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter at Rs. 25 per head from people who cannot maintain them.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Some of the barren and non-milch cattle are used for manure supply and ploughing and draught and others are sold away.

The present scale of slaughter has affected the breed and agricultural operations and also the general health of the infants.

Prohibition will improve the agricultural operations by the yield of manure in plenty, will increase milk supply and reduce the price of milk. Infant mortality also will consequently go down. Manure supply will increase by 25 per cent.

Fodder now available will be sufficient but the gomal lands must be allowed to be used for grazing as in the past and raiyats also must be advised to grow some fodder crops in a of portion their holdings.

Hide trade will not be affected. Maimed and diseased cattle will have to be taken care of by the gosalas and pinjrapoles.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government may establish gosalas and pinjrapoles at places where water and fodder are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Export of cattle outside the State should also be stopped.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is necessary and may be done. Government themselves should put the law in motion.

This kind of law will not harm anybody.

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190. Mr. Anjinappa.

Toddy Contractor and Agriculturist, Goribidnur, (Idiga) HINDU.

General opinion and reoommendation—(Qns 1-3)

Slaughter of all kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats. The cost of cattle sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 500.

Panchamas, Musalmans and some of the christians use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper. Non-vegetarian food is not necessary for people in hot countries. Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply, as there are enough food grains.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Capable cattle are used for ploughing and draught, and others are sold for slaughter. Slaughter has affected the breed. Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle does not affect the breed. Milk supply increases three times and its price will be reduced. Infant mortality also will go down. Manure supply also increases cent per cent. If additional gomal lands are allowed and hulbanni cess is abolished, fodder available will be enough. Though the hide trade suffers to some extent by the prohibition, the loss can be made up by the increased agricultural products owing to the increased manure supply. No difficulty will be felt for maintaining the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the useful ones, if additional gomal lands are given and the hulbanni is removed.

Gosalas—(Qns 26 27)

Gosalas must be established by Government at all places where fodder and water are available and the cattle should be maintained there.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns 28-30)

For preventing the sale or export of cattle for slaughter a separate department must be opened.

Export of cattle outside the State can be prevented by levying heavy duty.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns 31-32)

In Bhagavata, it is said that a slight harm caused to a cow by Balarama by throwing a small stone at it was considered as a great sin and Balarama had to undergo a purification ceremony. Many other authorities are contained in Gomahatme (ಗೋಮಹತ್ಮೆ).

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns 33-39)

To prevent slaughter of cattle, legislation is quite necessary. The administration of the law may be entrusted to the Municipalities and the working watched by Government.

Such a law is working well in Kashmir, without causing any communal bickerings and it is believed that this law will not be a hardship to any of the subjects in consideration of the benefit derived by the prohibition of slaughter.

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191. Mr. L. Maridandiah.

Contractor, Dodpet, Mysore, (Adi-Karnataka) HINDU.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns 1-3)

Slaughter of not only cows but of all other kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns 7-13)

Butchers get cattle from villages and in shandies through poor people at rates ranging from Rs. 15 to 30 each.

Madigas, Adi-Dravidas and low class people of the Mahomedan faith use beef as food which is cheaper.

Prohibition does not affect food supply, as mutton of goats and sheep will be available for such people who live on non-vegetarian food only.

Other economic grounds—(Qns 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cattle in villages are used for ploughing and draught and those in towns are sold away for slaughter. Slaughter has been affecting the breed and has impaired the agricultural operations.

Prohibition will improve the breed and the agricultural operations. Milk supply also will be increased and the price of milk will go down. Infant mortality will be much reduced. Manure supply will increase by 1½ times. Fodder supply now available can be made sufficient but if any further supply of fodder is found necessary, arrangements can be made by the owners to grow fodder crops.

Hide trade will not be affected.

It will not be difficult in villages to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the other useful ones but it may be difficult in towns to maintain them; in the latter case, pinjrapoles must come to the help of the owners of such cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns 26-27)

There is a pinjrapole in the Mysore City.

Wherever it is not possible for the public to come forward to open Gosalas and pinjrapoles, there, it is necessary that Government should open such institutions

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be penalised. The owners of cattle who can not keep them should be made to give them over to the care of the pinjrapoles.

Prohibition or export of cattle outside the State is necessary.

Import of beef should also be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns 31-32)

Slaughter of cattle is quite against Hinduism. Further, the economic uses of cattle are against their slaughter. Hence prohibition of their slaughter is very necessary.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—Qns (33-39)

Government should make legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle and the working of the law should be entrusted to the municipalities. It will not work as a hardship to any.

The Co-operative Societies also may be asked to support the cause by importing good breed and giving them to the raiyats. The people may be educated through conferences. Rewards also may be offered to persons bringing out good breed of cattle.

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192. Mr. G. Rangadas.

Representative Assembly Member, Mallasandra, Tumkur Taluk.

(Naik) HINDU.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Slaughter of cows and of all other kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats through their mediators at a rate ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 per head.

Adi-Karnatakas, Korachars, Musalmans and some of the Christians use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Occasionally, some barren and non-milch cattle are used for ploughing and draught, but generally, 90 per cent go to the slaughter house.

Slaughter has affected the breed of cattle and impaired the agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed, increase the milk supply twofold and reduce the price of milk. Infant mortality will consequently go down. In this connection it may be said that infant mortality, in places where milk supply is plenty, is as follows: Newzealand 3 per cent, America 5 per cent, Holland 6 per cent, where as, in India, it is 25 per cent.

Manure supply also will increase to a great extent. If fodder is not found sufficient, gomal lands should not be given for cultivation and these also may be increased. Hide trade will not suffer.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Gosalas and pinjrapoles are necessary and Government should give encouragement to the local people to open such institutions at places where fodder and water are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited and also slaughter in the State itself should be stopped.

Export of only costly cattle to British India may be allowed.

It is necessary to prohibit import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Hinduism, Islam and religious scriptures prohibit slaughter of cattle Cow. sacrifice is not in vogue in this Yuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of slaughter is necessary and may be done. Government themselves must work it out.

It does not harm any body as such a legislation has been working well in other States.

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193. Mr. Malle Gowda.

Agriculturist, Madenahalli.

(*Veerasaiva*) HINDU.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

At Bekkodu, 2,500 cattle are slaughtered per year, of which about 350 are pregnant and milch cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle for slaughter are sold at a rate ranging from Rs. 2 to Rs. 10 per head.

Adi-Karnatakas, Kongars and Madigars use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cattle are used for draught, ploughing and manure supply. Slaughter has deteriorated the breed. Prevention of slaughter will increase the milk supply and reduce the price of milk. Consequently infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also increases in plenty. Fodder supply now available will suffice. Hide trade will not suffer. The increase of manure will commensurate with the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-26)

In Saklespur, there is a gosala.

Gosalas and pinjrapoles should be established by Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited.

All Village, Hobli and Taluk authorities should be enjoined upon to watch and prevent export of cattle to British India for slaughter.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation on the prohibition of slaughter is necessary.

It will not be a hardship to any.

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194. Mr. Sanna Thammanna.

Banker and Agriculturalist, Kalledevarapara, Jagalur Taluk.
(Veerasaiva) HINDU.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Not only slaughter of cows but of all other kinds of cattle should be prohibited.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

With or without license, slaughter is going on in Bangalore, Kolar, Davangere and in other similar big towns.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter through agents from ignorant and poor raiyats at rates ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 each.

Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Nayakars, Christians and Musalmans use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper than the flesh of goats, sheep, etc.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Generally 90 per cent of the barren and non-milch cattle are sold away for slaughter, but a few are used for draught and ploughing.

Present scale of slaughter of cattle has affected the breed and impaired agricultural operations.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect the breed. It will increase milk supply and reduce the present abnormal price of milk. As a consequence, infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also increases. If all gomal lands are allowed to be used for grazing of cattle as in the past, and if every raiyat uses a portion of his holding for growing fodder crops, there will be no scarcity of fodder.

Hide trade will suffer. It will be a bit difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with others, but Government and pinjrapoles should come to their help.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Arrangements should be made for starting gosalas and pinjrapoles at all places where fodder and water are available. Encouragements in the form of grant-in-aid should be given by Government to raiyats coming forward to open such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited, issue of licenses for slaughter should be stopped. Slaughter outside the slaughter-houses also should be put a stop to. Stringent restrictions should be imposed on slaughter and they may be on the same lines as on Sandalwood protection. Export of cattle to British Provinces can be stopped by levying heavy duty.

Import of beef should be prohibited, as it is declared quite unhealthy.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

"Gomahatme" contains many authorities of Hinduism condemning cow slaughter. That Islam also prohibits cow slaughter is authoritatively pronounced in "Islamia Gorakshe" a Kannada version of a Urdu book written by Mr. Syed Nasir Ahmed, Vakil of Sitapur.

There is no authority for cow sacrifice in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive actions—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is quite necessary and is the only means by which slaughter can be prohibited. It should be worked by the concerted action of both, the Government and the Municipalities. Itineration lectures are also necessary.

As such a legislation has worked without any difficulty in other Hindu and Mahomedan States, it will not be a hardship to any in this State. Slaughter is not the reward for the services rendered by cattle. As such they should be protected till their death.

195. Mr. Pompanna.

Shanbhog and Agriculturist, Bharsamudram, (Brahmin) HINDU.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of cows, including the aged, the diseased and barren, is necessary, as cows that may be barren, for the time being may begin to breed. As the beef of the aged ones is considered quite unhealthy, its slaughter will have to be prohibited.

Statistic—(Qns. 4-6)

With or without license, slaughter is going on in Bangalore, Kolar, Davangere and in other similar big towns.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Agents purchase cattle from the ignorant and poor raiyats at rates ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per head and pass them on to butchers for slaughter.

Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Naikars, Christians and Musalmans use beef as food and it is said to be cheaper than the meat of goat and sheep.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply, and if it does, the hardship may be warded off by the stopp age of export of food grains.

Other economic grounds– (Qns. 14-25)

Generally barren and non-milch cows are sold away for slaughter but sometimes they are used for agricultural operations. As young cattle are also slaughtered on a large scale, the breed has deteriorated and the agricultural operations have been much impaired.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed. Milk supply will certainly increase and the price of milk will go down. In the result, infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will increase. It will more than commensurate the cost of maintenance of cows. Fodder supply will suffice for all cattle.

Export trade in hide will suffer but the local industry will improve.

If gomal lands are allowed to be used for free grazing as in the past, it will not be difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the other useful ones.

Gosalas– (Qns. 26-27)

It will be enough if Government give large extents of gomal lands to private gosalas and pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle outside the State for slaughter should be prohibited. Only cows costing Rs. 50 and above and bulls or bullocks of Rs. 100 and above should be allowed to be exported outside the State, under permits issued by the shanbhogs.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 32-32)

Religions grounds are not the only ones that require prohibition of slaughter. Smrutis condemn cow sacrifice in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary. Government themselves should give effect to this law.

It will not be a hardship to any, as it is nowhere said that cows should be slaughtered.

196. Mr. Jatavarada Naranappa.

Secretary, Agricultural Association, Sidlaghatta. (Vokkaliga) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of not only cows but of all other kinds of cattle is necessary.

A cow, which may be barren, for the time being may not remain as such throughout. Hence all cattle should be protected.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Generally in large towns, such as Bangalore, cattles are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter through their agents from raiyats at rates ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per head.

Adi-karnatakas, Christians and low class Musalmans use beef as food. It is learnt that Musalmans of Sheik and Syed sects do not use beef. Beef is said to be cheaper than the meat of goats, sheep, etc.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect the present food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

For want of sufficient fodder during dry seasons, cattle are sold but most of them are transmitted by agents to butchers.

As young cattle are slaughtered for beef supply, the breed is much impaired and agricultural operations are much handicapped. Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed. Not only the milk supply increases but the price of milk also will go down. Infant mortality will be reduced as a consequence of cheapness in the price of pure milk. Manure supply increases by about 50 per cent. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade will not suffer, as there is not wide difference between the quality of the hide of a dead cow and that of a slaughtered one. If gomal lands are prevented from being used for cultivation and if bulbanni (cess is abolished), no difficulty will be felt for the up-keep of the aged and unserviceable cattle.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

It is not possible for the Government to establish and maintain Gosalas. It is enough if encouragement is given by granting kharab lands free of assessment to persons coming forward to open and maintain such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Prevention of slaughter of any kind of cattle in the State and also of export of cattle to British Provinces for slaughter is necessary. Export of cattle to places outside the State should also be prohibited.

Import of beef should be totally prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Religious grounds are not the only ones in favour of prohibition.

Cow sacrifice is not permitted in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Prohibition of slaughter should be done by legistlation. Government themselves should give effect to it. This kind of law does not work as a hardship to any class or community but it will be a blessing to the State and the people.

197. Mr. Padmarajiah.

Jamindar, Sringeri (Digambar) Jain.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

All kinds of cattle including buffaloes should be protected.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

Generally in large towns, such as Bangalore, cattle are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers purchase cattle for slaughter at about Rs. 25 per head.

Some of the Adikarnatakas, Christians and Musaslmans use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

As meat is not an essential item of food for man and as it is only a luxury, prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are sometimes used for draught and ploughing.

Slaughter of cattle has affected the breed and impaired the agricultural operations.

The improvement or deterioration in breed owing to prohibition of slaughter of barren and non-milch cattle depends upon the people maintaining them. But prohibition will increase milk supply by about four times and the price of milk will also go down. Infant mortality will, as a result of increased supply of pure milk at cheap prices, go down. Manure supply increases four times.

Hide trade may suffer in the beginning but in the long run it will improve.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

After slaughter of cattle is prohibited, the Government and the people must consider the question of opening of Gosalas and Pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Slaughter of cows and other cattle in the State should be prohibited and watch must be kept in the frontier places to see that slaughter is stopped. Sale of cattle for slaughter in towns and villages and in shandies should be stopped by the Village Panchayets and Municipalities.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

If a conference of all religious people and Vidwans is called, for it will be quite possible to know the several authorities from religious books prohibiting slaughter of cattle.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of slaughter. Government themselves should give effect to the law.

This law may affect the tradesman in this line but they will have to take to profitable vocations. It will be a blessing to a very great majority of people.

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198. Mr. J. S. Mahalingappa.

Banker and Agriculturist, Jagalur (Veerasaiva), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cow-breed is quite necessary.

A cow that may be barren for the time being may begin to breed. Hence it is not economical to slaughter it.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Agents purchase cattle from ignorant raiyats at a rate ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per head and transmit them for slaughter to butchers.

Low class Christians, Mussalmans, Adikarnatakas and Korachars use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper than meat of goats and sheep.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply, and if it should it can be made up by the stoppage of export of food grains outside the State.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cows are generally sold away for slaughter, but some times they are used for agricultural operations. As young cattle are greatly slaughtered for the sale of beef, breed has deteriorated and the agricultural operations are much impaired.

Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed and increases milk supply. The price of milk will go down. As a consequence of this, infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply also increases and will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cows. Fodder supply will quite suffice.

Export of hide will suffer but the local hide industry will improve.

If gomal lands are allowed to be used for grazing as in the past, it will not be difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with other useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

It is necessary that Government should encourage by granting large gomal lands to the private Gosalas and Pinjrapoles started by people.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle— (Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle outside the State for slaughter should be prohibited. Only cows costing Rs. 50 and above and bulls of Rs. 100 and above should be allowed to be exported outside the State, under permits issued by the Patel or Shanbhog of the village.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Prohibition of slaughter is advocated not merely on religious grounds.

Cow-sacrifice is not permitted by Smruties in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of slaughter of cattle. It must be given effect to by Government themselves.

This law will not be a hardship to any. It is nowhere stated that cows should be slaughtered.

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199. Mr. M. Mudde Gowda.

Agriculturist, Doddasettingere Village, Koratagere Sub-Taluk (Vokkaligar), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of not only cows but of all other kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6)

About 200 cattle are slaughtered in Itakahalli in Gubbi Taluk and in Bellur in Nagamangala Taluk, of with 100 are pregnant and milch cows. Slaughter of cows is also prevalant in Bangalore, Kunigal and all places where there are Christian and Mussalman residents.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are purchased for slaughter from raiyats at an average rate of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 for each aged animal and Rs. 20 for each young ones.

Christians and Mussalmans use beef as food as it is selling cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter will not affect food supply but it will go towards the increased production of food grains.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cattle are generally sold for slaughter and at times they are used for agricultural operations also. If the present scale of slaughter of cattle is allowed to continue, the agricultural operations will suffer to a very great extent. Prohibition of slaughter will increase the present milk supply and reduce the infant mortality; manure supply also will be increased to double the present quantity. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade will not suffer as hides of dead cattle will be available.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

In any way, it is necessary that slaughter of cattle should be stopped.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be stopped and offenders of this law should be punished.

Import of beef should not be allowed.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary. Punishments for infringement of the land should be provided for. Government themselves should give effect to the law.

This kind of law will not be a hardship to any.

Prohibition will be a blessing to many.

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200. Mr. B. Sitaramiah,

Member and Agriculturist, Hiriyur (Smartha Brahmin), Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Protection of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics.—(Qns. 4-6).

Seventeen thousand cattle are slaughtered every year. Slaughter of cattle is going on in the Municipal Areas of Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, etc., under licenses and in some other places without licenses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Cattle are purchased from raiyats at an average rate of Rs. 20 per head and slaughtered by butchers.

Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Mussalmans and Christians and some Nayars use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper.

Prohibition of slaughter does not affect food supply and if it does, by arrangements the difficulty can be avoided.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Ninety per cent of the barren and non-milch cattle are sold away and slaughtered, but some are used for draught and ploughing.

Present scale of slaughter has seriously affected the breed and impaired the progress in agricultural operations.

By protecting all kinds of cattles the breed will not deteriorate, but the diseased animals have to be treated properly in the Veterinary Institutions. Protection of cattle will increase the milk supply twofold and reduce its price by a half. Infant mortality will certainly go down. Manure supply will increase by 6¼ per cent, but the yield of manure will proportionately increase as the cattle increase in number. If all grazing restrictions are rescinded fodder now available will suffice. Hide trade may suffer for a couple of years but later on it will be all right.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government may, according to their financial position, establish Gosalas and Pinjrapoles at places where fodder and water are available. But without these institutions the raiyats will take care of their cattle themselves, if only slaughter is prohibited.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Qns. 28-30)

Sale or export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. And slaughter within the State also should be stopped. This can be done by educating the public by lectures, etc. It is also necessary to provide for punishments and fines on offenders.

All cattle costing less than Rs. 50 should not be exported but only cattle above Rs. 100 may be allowed to be exported under licenses and under heavy export duty.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32)

Bharata and Bhaghavata prohibit slaughter of cattle-Kind reference is also invited to "Gomatme."

Sacrifices are not in vogue in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or exeeutive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is quite necessary and it should be given effect to by the Government.

This kind of law may affect the non-vegetarians and hide tradesmen but they are in a very insignificant minority. By conferences with the leaders of these people, they may be brought round.

On other considerations, such as economical, humanitarian, etc., prohibition of slaughter will be a blessing to almost all the subjects of the State. Hence prohibition by legislation is quite welcome.

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201. Gurappa.

Patel and Agriculturist, Jagalur[(Veerasaiva,) Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Protection of not only cows but of all other kinds of cattle is quite necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Agents purchase cattle from ignorant raiyats at a rate ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 a head and transfer them to butchers for slaughter.

Adikarnatakas, Korachars, Navars, Christians and Musalmans use beef as food as it is said to be cheaper than meat of goat and sheep.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle will not affect food supply and if it should, export of food grains may be minimised and the affected people asked to use food grains instead of beef.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Barren and non-milch cattle are generally sold away and slaughtered but sometimes they are used for agricultural operations.

As young cattle are generally slaughtered, the breed has greatly deteriorated and agricultural operations are also much impaired. Prohibition of slaughter will improve the breed. Milk supply will increase and price of milk will be reduced. Certainly infant mortality will go down. Manure supply also will increase. Fodder now available will suffice.

Export of hide will fall down but the local industry will improve.

If gomal lands are allowed for grazing as in the past, no difficulty will be felt to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the useful ones.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27)

Government should encourage the establishment of gosalas by private men by grant of large extents of gomal lands to than.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30)

Export of cattle for slaughter should be prohibited. Only cows costing Rs. 50 and above and bulls costing Rs. 100 and above may be permitted to be exported to British Indian Provinces under licenses issued by the Patel or Shanbhogue.

Import of beef should be stopped.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 32-33)

Prohibition of slaughter is not advocated merely on religious grounds.

Cow sacrifice is not in vogue in these days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for prohibition of slaughter is necessary. It should be given effect to by the Government.

This law will not be a hardship to any class or community.

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202. Mahomed Hayath Sahib.

Somanahalli, Harohalli (*P. O.*) Via *Bidadi.*

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3)

Legislation prohibiting slaughter of cattle is necessary.—

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39)

Legislation for the prohibition of cow slaughter, is necessary as the wealth of an agricultural country is it cattle.

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203. B. N. Hanumanthappa.

Coffee Planter and Merchant, Chikmagalur (*Saraswat Brahmin*).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics (Qns—4-6)

About 75 lakhs of cattle are slaughtered every year in British India. In Mysore, cows are slaughtered at all Taluk places and villages, mostly in Bangalore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 25 each on plea of protecting them. Mussalmans, Christians and Panchamas are beef eaters. Beef is cheaper. Prevention of cow slaughter does not affect food supply.

A major portion of unserviceable cows as also young cattle are sold for slaughter, leaving only a fraction which are maintained by owners.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25)

Protection of all cattle promotes the well-being of the people, the country and the raiyats; increases milk supply; reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure in the State. Fodder supply will be sufficient. The cost of maintaining cattle will be made up by the yield of manure.

Hide trade with outside countries may suffer, but this will be made up by increase of work for madigas and shoe-makers in the State.

The owners of unserviceable cattle may find it difficult to maintain them, but Government should provide facilities for them by reserving gomal lands.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Government as well as the public should start gosalas in all taluk and district head-quarters.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation prohibiting export and sale of cattle is necessary. Cattle census should be taken and the village officers should be instructed to be vigilant in such matters.

Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Cows costing above Rs. 50 and buffaloes valued above Rs. 100 only may be exported to adjoining British Territories, as this will indirectly tend to reduce export trade.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Vedas and other religious works prohibit cow slaughter.

Gomedhayagna is not permitted in the present age.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation is necessary and should be enforced by Government through Municipalities and the village officers.

No harm to any community will be caused by it.

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204. Murkal Rachotappa.

Merchat, Harihar (Veerashaiva).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics— (Qns. 4-6).

Bangalore Contonment, Mysore, K. G. F. Davangere and Harihar are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats and at shandies for prices ranging from Rs. 15 to 30 each.

Refers to the activities of the Amrit Mahal Dept.

Mussalmans, Panchamas and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. The available food supply will suffice. Most of the unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Qns. 14-25).

Very few cattle are used for ploughing.

Protection of all cattle improves the breed of cattle, increases the supply of milk and manure and reduces infant mortality. The available supply of fodder will suffice. The cost of maintaining protected cattle is made up by the increase of manure.

Hide trade will not suffer. If it does suffer it is only to a little extent and people so affected may take to other kinds of trade. For the use of protected cattle gomal lands should be set apart by Government.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

Pinjrapoles should be started in all taluks and the village officers instructed to send unserviceable cattle to them.

The expenses should be met by public donations and by suitable grants by Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation providing for imposition of fines and punishment on people who export or sell cattle for slaughter purposes, should be undertaken.

Cattle worth more than Rs. 50 each may be permitted to be exported for *bona fide* agricultural purposes.

Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

In Mahabharata and Bhagavata it is said that cows should not be slaughtered. Gomedhayagna is not allowed now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation is necessary and Government as well as Municipalities and Local Boards should enforce the same.

No harm is caused to any community, for, nowhere it is stated that cows only should be slaughtered for food.

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205. Mr. Girimaji Rao.

Landholder, District Board and Municipal Councillor, Kolar (Brahmin).

General opinion and recommendation—(Qns. 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Qns. 4-6).

About 31,200 heads of cattle are killed in K. G. F.

Bangalore, Mysore, K. G. F. and Bowringpet are generally places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Qns. 7-13).

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats at about Rs. 15 per head.

Musalmans, Panchamas and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. Reduction, if any, in food supply may be made up by increasing the supply of vegetables.

A major part of unserviceable cows is given away for slaughter purposes.

Other economic grounds—(14-25).

Protection of all cattle will improve the breed, increases the supply of milk and manure twofold and reduces infant mortality. The available supply of fodder will suffice and can be increased if more gomal lands are allowed for grazing of cattle.

No export of hide is possible. Local hide trade will improve. The owner's capacity of maintaining protected cattle is not affected.

Gosalas—(Qns. 26-27).

It is advisable for Government to start and maintain gosalas and pinjrapoles and the charges of the same may be met partly from public subscriptions and partly from funds of the Panchayets when the latter are established.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Qns. 28-30).

Legislation is necessary. Further heavy duty should be imposed on each head of cattle removed to adjoining British Territories. A resolution to this effect was brought forward by the late Mr. Zahiruddin Meccai in a District Board meeting at Kolar and this was passed.

Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Qns. 31-32).

Cow slaughter is against the principles of Hindu and Mohamedan religions. Gomedhayagna is not permitted.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Qns. 33-39).

Legislation is necessary and prohibition should be enforced by Government as the Municipalities and other Local Boards cannot effectively do the same.

No harm to any community will, it is believed, be caused, as the question, after repeated discussions in Representative Assembly, was finally passed.

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206. Mr. S. M. Sivalingappa.

Landholder and Representative Assembly Member, Settikere. (*Veerashiva.*)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

It is learnt that 4,000 head of cattle are killed in Bangalore City.

Bangalore City, Cantonment, Mysore, and Kolar Gold Fields are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

. Butchers procure cattle from raiyats for 5 or 6 rupees per head.

(Refers to the work of the Amrit Mahal Department.)

Panchamas, Mohamedans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected. Some of the unserviceable cows are used for purposes of draught and ploughing and some are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds —(Questions 14-25.)

Prohibition of cattle slaughter tends to improve the breed, increases the supply of milk and manure about twofold and reduces infant mortality. Hide trade does not suffer much. The owner does not find it difficult to maintain protected cattle.

The manure supply will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may open Gosalas and Pinjrapoles at 3 or 4 places in each dist ict and the cost of maintaining them may be met by the manure-yielded.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale and export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be undertaken.

Beef should neither be exported nor imported.

Religious grounds —(Questions 31-32.)

Manusmrithi, Bharata and Bhagavata do not enjoin cow slaughter.

" Gomedhayagnya ,, does not mean sacrifice of cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Government should undertake legislation and see that steps are taken to execute the law. Municipalities . nd Local Boards cannot do the same. This will not affect any community.

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207. Mr. Channabasappa Murigeppa Halappa.

Printer and Publisher, Haveri. (*Lingayet.*)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

About 65 lakhs of cows are slaughtered in India every year. Almost in all taluk places and greatly in Bangalore, cows are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats for slaughter on the plea of protecting them for prices ranging from Rs. 5 to 15 each.

Muslims, Christians and Panchamas use beef as food as it is cheaper than other kinds of meat.

Food supply will not be affected ; any dimunition in food supply can be made good by stopping the export of food materials into British India.

A major portion of the unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Cattle slaughter affects agricultural interests. Prevention of the same increases the supply of milk and manure and reduces infant mortality. Fodder supply will be sufficient. The increase of manure supply will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle.

Though less hide is exported, more work is provided for Panchamas and chucklers in the State.

Difficulty is experienced in maintaining milch cows and gomal lands, as heretofore, should be granted.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should encourage people coming forward to open Gosalas by grant of more gomal lands.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be undertaken.

Government should pass a law to the effect that only cows worth more than Rs. 50 each and bulls worth more than Rs. 100 each may be sold and that such cattle should be sent out for sale only with the permission of local Patels and Shanbhogs.

This step will tend to decrease the number of cattle sold for slaughter. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Gomedha is prohibited nowadays.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is necessary and Government only should take action.

No community suffers.

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208. Mr. Shadakshari Appiah.

Landlord and Banker, Davangere. (*Veerashiva.*)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Cattle are slaughtered in almost all big towns.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers procure cattle for prices ranging from Rs. 6 to Rs. 18 each.

Muslims, Christians and Panchamas use beef as food, as it is cheaper. Prevention of slaughter does not affect the available food supply. Most of the unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Prevention of slaughter saves good cattle, increases the supply of pure milk and manure, lowers the prices paid for milk, and reduces infant mortality. If less hide is exported local hide trade will increase. This affords more work for Panchamas and chucklers. A little difficulty is experienced in maintaining protected cows but nevertheless it is advisable on account of the many advantages accruing therefrom.

Gasalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should maintain Gosalas and afford more facilities to people desirous of opening such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Government should make a regulation to the effect that people should not transport cattle for purposes of slaughter and prohibit the sale of cattle of very low quality. Import of beef should also be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Smrithis prohibit ' Gomedha ' in the ' Kaliyuga.'

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

No harm is done to any community.

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209. Mr. M. C. Lingegowda.

Agriculturist, Maddagiri. (Vokkaliga.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Gradual prohibition of slaughter is necessary.

Protection may be extended to cows in the first instance and to all cattle thereafter. Buffaloes should not be killed.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers procure cattle at big shandies at Rs. 5 and 6 per head. Panchamas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food as it is very much cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Some are sold for slaughter and some are used for other purposes.

Costly cattle of good breed are not sold for slaughter and hence agricultural interests are not suffering. Protection of all cattle does not improve breed and does not yield a greater supply of milk nor does it reduce infant mortality. The available supply of fodder will be sufficient and supply of manure will be increased to a little extent but will not commensurate the cost involved in maintaining the protected cows. Hidet rade suffers in the beginning.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government cannot find it possible to start and maintain gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation should be passed providing for the gradual prohibition of transport of female cattle for slaughter. Grant of license permitting slaughter should be put an end to.

The import of tinned beef is not to be prohibited but beef should not be imported from neighbouring places.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

After the leaders of Hindu and Mohamedan communities take the initial steps in this direction Government may pass the necessary legislation. The Municipalities should take the initiative in the matter.

The interests of raiyats selling cattle and butchers suffer.

Other methods suggested are the institution of cattle insurance scheme, the carrying on of widespread propaganda about the usefulness of cattle and the heinousness of selling cattle for slaughter and the establishment of Pinjrapoles by the public with the help of Government grant.

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210. Mr. Surappa.

Merchant and Representative Assembly Member. Sira (Kunchatiga).

General opinion and recommendation– (Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of any kind is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are sold by raiyats for slaughter for prices between Rs. 5 to 20 each.

Muslims, Christians and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Some unserviceable cows are used for draught and ploughing while others are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Protection of all cows has some advantages. It increases the supply of milk at cheap rates and the supply of manure tenfold and decreases infant mortality. The available fodder supply will be enough and to spare. The increase of manure supply will more than meet the cost of maintaining protected cows. Hide trade suffers. The cost of a the hide of slaughtered cow is about 10 per cent more than that of a dead one. The owners of cattle may not find it difficult to maintain the aged and the unserviceable, as the cost thereof can be met out of the proceeds of the manure.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government must establish Gosalas in every taluk and the cost of maintaining them may be met out of the proceeds of manure.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

A Regulation may be passed to the effect that cows can be transported out of the State only on the parties executing agreements to the effect that they will not be sold for slaughter, and that punishment would be inflicted on defaulters.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Hindu, Jain and Buddhistic religions do not sanction the slaughter of cows.

Gomedhayagna is not prevalent now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation should be undertaken and enforced by Government alone.

The interests of the Adikarnataka and Mohamedan communities may suffer to a little extent.

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211. Syed Ahmad.

Vice-President, Retired Squadron Commander, M.I.L., Chintamani, (Muslim).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is unnecessary Pregnant and milch cows are not being slaughtered at present.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Channapatna, Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields, Closepet, Mandya, Attikuppe, Hunsur, Sosale, French Rocks, etc., are places of slaughter.

Threethousand to cattle fourthousand are slaughtered per month in Bangalore Cantonment and Channapatna.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7–13.)

Butchers get cows from raiyats for slaughter at an average cost of Rs. 5 per head.

Adidravidas, Christians, Jews and Muslims use beef as food. The price of beef per seer is 1½ anna while that of mutton is 10 annas. Food supply will be affected. Only 2 per cent of useless cows are used for draught and ploughing while the rest are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of all cattle has no effect on the breed of cattle and decreases the supply of milk. The fodder supply will not be sufficient. Infant mortality will not go down. The quantity of manure does not increase. Hide trade suffers to a great extent. The cost of hide of a slaughtered cow is greater than that of a dead one. The owners of protected cows experience more difficulty in maintaing the useless and aged cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are about two Gosalas maintained out of charitable funds. Government may, if necessary, start such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

If legislation is passed, trade and raiyats suffer. The value of meat will rise high and many people dependent on trade for their living will have to starve.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Ancient Hindu works give descriptions of cow sacrifice at Gomedha, Aswamedha, Rajasuya Yagas. These lend support to the view that cow sacrifice was practised in olden times and that the view that cow sacrifice is sinful is only a recent one.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is not necessary as the interests of Panchamas, Christians, Muslism and Jews suffer and also as it will give rise to communal bickerings.

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212. H. V. Kodhandaramaiah.

Landholder, Hiriyur, (Brahmin).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Bangalore Cantonment, Kolar Gold Fields and all District and Taluk places cows are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are procured for slaughter from raiyats at an average cost of Rs. 15 per head. Adikarnatakas, Christians and Muslims use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

About 80 per cent of unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter.

Protection of all cattle improves the breed and consequently promotes agricultural operations, increases the quantity of milk and manure fourfold and reduces infant mortality. The manure so yielded will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining them. Fodder supply will suffice. Less of hide may be exported but hide trade within the State does not suffer. The protection of all cattle means a little more difficulty to the owners.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may start such institutions where forests hullgavals and water facilities are available, such as in Holalkere and Davangere Taluks.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary. Census should be taken. Powers should be given to Village Panchayets in this respect.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds —(Questions 31–32.)

Cow slaughter is against the principles of Hindu religion and many Hindu Shastras proclaim the same. The Bible also says that only vegetables and the like are given to man for use as meat.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. It should be administered through the agencies of Municipalities.

No harm to any community is caused.

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213. B. R. Srinivasa Rao, Esq.

7/160, 3rd Road, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City, on behalf of the S. T. A. Dramatic Association.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Davangere and Kolar Gold Fields are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats for prices at Rs. 20 to 35 per head. Adikarnatakas, Kurachas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected. Good and strong and unserviceable cows are used for ploughing and draught but 90 per cent of unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Breed of cattle does not deteriorate if all cattle are protected. Milk supply will increase about twofold and hence the price will also be lowered. Mortality of infants will decrease.

	Population	Infantile death-rate
Newzealand	1,000	3
Amercia	1,000	5
Holland	1,000	6
India	1,000	25

As soon as cow-slaughter is prohibited, an order is issued to the effect that gomal lands must be used only for the use of cows and that the raiyats should set apart a their lands for growth of fodder, fodder supply will then suffice. Manure supply trebles itself. Hide trade suffers to a little extent. The owners of cows may have to take more trouble if they have to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle also.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government may encourage raiyats by means of grants-in-aid to establish Gosalas and Pinjrapoles, wherever abundant fodder and water are available. The expenses may be borne out by the villagers themselves.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting transport of cattle should be made.

If heavy taxes are imposed on cattle exported into British India, cattle will not be sent out and the raiyats will be benefited. Import of beef should be prohibited, as it is considered to be a unhealthy food even by western doctors.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Refers to ' Gomahatma ' and 'Islami Goraksha. '

Gomedhayagnya is not prevalent and should not be ' done. '

Vide also the book on " Islam and Animal sacrifice " by T. B. Keshava Rao, Turuvanur.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is necessary and in addition to this lecturing is to be undertaken. Municipalities should also be given full powers by law to prevent slaughter of all cattle.

No harm to any community is caused as the question was repeatedly mooted out in the Representative Assembly and finally passed by them.

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214. Mr. Jaggu Venkatachar, Avl.

Sankhyayogavidwan, Vedantavidwan, etc., Melkote, Sanskrit College.
(Srivaishnava Brahmin.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

In Mysore, Bangalore, Chikmagalur, Kunigal, Nagamangala and Mandya cows are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are procured for slaughter from raiyats from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each. Christians, Muslims and Adikarnatakas use beef as food as being cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds —(Questions 14–25.)

Unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter and some including milch cows are used for ploughing and draught.

Protection improves the breed of cattle, doubles the quantity of milk produced, increases the quantity of manure four fold and decreases the mortality of children. Fodder supply will suffice if gomal lands are given.

Hide trade may not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should start Gosalas in places where fodder and water facilities exist in abundance. Some amount is to be expended in respect of establishment only.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting transport and sale of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be undertaken.

Taxes on those who export cattle and duties on the cattle exported should be imposed. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Dharmashastras written by Manu, Yagnavalkya, Apasthambha, Parasara and other sages have prohibited cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is necessary and Government should enforce prohibition themselves and not through Municipalities and other local bodies.

Beef eating communities may be put to hardship in the initial stages, but fear of legal punishment will minimise the hardship.

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215. I. G. Colaco.

Landholder Anugatta, Arehalli Hobli Belur Taluk (Christian).

General opinion and recommendation--(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics --(Questions--4–6.)

States that out of the cattle slaughtered, 5 per cent are pregnant and milch cows, 20 per cent are barren and old ones, 10 per cent are bulls, 40 per cent are old and defective bullocks and 15 per cent are she-buffaloes.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are sold by raiyats and at shandies for slaughter for prices from Rs. 2 to Rs. 500 each.

Panchamas and Eurpoeans use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will no be affected.

Other economic grounds--(Questions 14–25.)

Cows are used for agricultural work until they get old and unserviceable when they are sold for slaughter.

Cattle slaughter has deteriorated agricultural operations and has given rise to frequent famines. Milk supply will double itself and infant mortality will be reduced. Manure supply will increase 1½ times and will be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle. Fodder supply will be enough and to spare .

Hide trade suffers.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government may open such institutions in places where water and fodder are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary and import of beef is also to be prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is desirable. Government should enforce prohibition directly thorugh Village Officers.

The interests of butchers, beef eaters and dealers in hide may suffer.

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216. Mr. Pagrada Nangegowda.

Agriculturist and money lender, Aneghatta, Belur Taluk. (Veerashiva.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Out of cattle slaughtered pregnant and milch cows number 5 per cent ; barren and old ones number 25 per cent; bulls, 15 per cent old and defective bullocks 40 per cent and buffaloes 4 per cent.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

(Refers to the work of the Amrith Mahal department). Butchers get cattle from raiyats at prices between Rs. 2 to Rs. 5,000 each.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Beef is cheaper. Food supply will suffice, unserviceable cows are used for ploughing and draught purposes until they get old when they are sold for butchers for very low prices.

The present system of cattle slaughter has increased the price of cattle, has affected agricultural operations, has reduced the quantity of manure and given room for the import of other kinds of manure thus draining away much of our wealth. Protection yields a greater quantity of milk reduces the infant mortality and increases the manure supply two fold which will be equal to the cost of maintaining them. Dealers in hide suffer to a little extent. The protection of unserviceable cows may cause some more hardship to the owners.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government may open such institutions in places where water and fodder are available in plenty. The cost of maintaining a cow may be Rs. 25 per annum.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary. Import of beef should be prohibited. If necessary, an age limit may be fixed after attaining which cattle may not be allowed to be sold.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is necessary. Indirect action through Municipalities and other local bodies is advisable. Beef eaters may be put to a little hardship at the beginning.

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217. C. Subbasastry. Esq.

Clerk, Caxton Press, Bangalore. (Brahmin.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are procured for slaughter from villagers and raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 each. Christians, Mohamedans and Panchamas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected. A major portion of unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter while only a small fraction is used for ploughing and draught.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Protection of all cattle improves the breed, increases the supply of milk and manure fourfold and reduces the mortality of infants. As soon as cattle slaughter is prohibited gomal lands should also be reserved. The difference between the cost of maintaining protected cows and of manure yield must be borne by Government.

Hide trade suffers. The cost that the owners of protected and unserviceable cows may have to incur has to be borne by Government.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government must maintain such institutions in every village.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary.

Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

' Gomahatme ' and ' Islami goraksha ' prohibit cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government alone are necessary.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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218. Mr. H. M. Raghavankiah, Avl.

Jamindar, Bellary Cantonment, Agent of Rambhapuri Mutt, Balehonnur, Kadur District.

General opinion and recommendation -(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle, is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Mostly in Bangalore and Mysore, cows are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained at shandies for prices ranging from Rs. 10 to 300 each. Panchamas, etc., are the beef eaters. Beef is cheaper. Food supply may be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the unserviceable cows are used for ploughing and draught and some are sold for slaughter.

Protection of all cattle improves the breed, increases the quantity of milk and manure and reduces infant mortality. If gomal lands are reserved as heretofore fodder supply will be found sufficient. Hide trade may suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas exist at Bellary, Adoni, Hospet, Gadag and Hubli and are maintained out of public charity. Government should start and maintain them in places near forests where the cost of maintenance would be less.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or transport of cattle for slaughter is necessary.

Traffic in beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds- (Questions 31-32.)

States that all Sruties and Smrithis prohibit cow slaughter.

Textual evidences are (1) Vivekachintamani by Srimane Nijagunasivayogi, (2) Siddanta Sikhamani.

Gomedha is not permitted in Kaliyuga (*vide* Page 565, third chapter, Dharmasindhu.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is disirable.

Butchers and dealers in hide are affected.

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219. Mr. S. Venkatasubbiah.

Copyist, Sub-Judge's Court, Bangalore City.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, and Davangere are generally places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats at an average price of Rs. 20 each. Beef is cheaper. Adikarnatakas, Korachas, Muslims and Christians are eat beef. Food supply will not be affected. Some of the unserviceable cows are used for ploughing and draught and the rest (90 per cent) are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds--(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of all cattle improves the breed, increases the supply of milk about twofold and of manure threefold, and reduces infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice in case gomal lands are used for cows. The difference if any between the cost of protecting all cows and the manure yielded may be met by Government and charitable bodies. Hide trade suffers. The owner may find it difficult to maintain both the unserviceable and protected cattle but Government and other c haritable bodies must come to their help.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should help raiyats to start and maintain and improve such institutions by means of grants-in-aid.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

'Gomahatme' and 'Islami Gorak-she' do not permit slaughter of cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. The Municipalities must be given full powers to enforce prohibition and the Government should also supervise their work.

No harm to any community will be caused.

220, Mr, Pavadi Erayya,

Arehally, Veerashiva.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics –(Questions—4-6.)

Bangalore and Mysore are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter from raiyats at shandies for Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each.

Muslims, Panchamas and Christians use beef as food.

Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Ten per cent of useless cows are used for ploughing and ninety per cent are sold for slaughter.

Protection of cows promotes agriculture and the prosperity of the country, increases the supply of milk by about $\frac{1}{4}$ and the supply of manure by about 25 per cent and reduces infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice. The cost of manure yielded will be more than that of maintaining protected cows. Hide trade does not suffer. The capacity of the owners to maintain old to useles cows will not be affected much.

The owner will not feel any difficulty to maintain an extra old cow, along with many cows that he is already protecting.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may open such institutions in big towns only.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is recommended. If the rules are violated, both the buyer and the seller must be fined to the extent of the value of the cattle and the proceeds should be utilized for protecting cattle.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Hindu Dharmasastras do not allow cow killing. Gometha is prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

Though Muslims may think legislation to be a hardship, their shastras do not enjoin that they should eat beef. They can use meat for food. Further, veterinary hospitals should be opened in each taluk to look after the diseased cattle.

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221. Mr. Narasimhe Gowda.

Jamindar, Karikyathnahalli, Gangadikar Vokkaliga.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats at an average cost of Rs. 10 to 12 per head.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Muslims use beef as food.

Food supply may be affected to a little extent. Some of the useless cows are used for agricultural purposes and some are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection improves the breed of cattle, increases the supply of milk twofold and of manure three or four times and decreases infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice . Hide trade may suffer and the owners of cattle may to a little extent find it difficult to maintain all cattle but Government should help them with grants. The value of increase in manure will be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should start and maintain Gosalas in places where water and fodder are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Recommends legislation and states that the same steps as are taken to protect sandal trees may be taken. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32)

Religious scriptures do not enjoin cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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222. Mr. M. Nanjappa.

Jamindar, Kantarajapur, Channarayapatna Taluk, Gangadikara Vokkaliga.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats at an average price of Rs. 12 per head.

Adikarnatakas, Christians and Muslims use beef as food.

Food supply will be affected to a little extent.. Some of the useless cows are used for ploughing and draught and some are sold for being killed.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection improves the breed, increases the supply of milk twofold and of manure three or fourfold and reduces infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade may suffer. The maintenance of all kinds of cows will mean more cost to the owners who must be helped by Government by grants and by starting Gosalas.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government must help raiyats by starting and maintaining Gosalas and Pinjraploes in places where fodder and water are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Recommends legislation and states that Government should take the same steps as are taken to protect sandal trees.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Religious scriptures do not enjoin cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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223. Mr. Dattatreya Govinda Jois.

Clerk, Revenue Survey Office, Bangalore, Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

States that two lakhs of cattle are killed every year in the whole of India, of which 80 per cent are cows.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Raiyats sell cattle for slaughter. (Refers to the work of the Amirth Mahal Department.) Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Milk supply increases and infant mortality decreases. Fodder supply will be sufficient but Government should reserve gomal lands. Pinjrapoles should be established for maintaining old cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

About 7 or 8 are in existence in each of which are maintained about 15 or 20 heads of cattle, out of public funds. Pinjrapoles may be started in important centres.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Recommends legislation.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Hindu Shastras, Bible and other religious scriptures do not advocate cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary.

224. Mr. N. D. S. Ramakrishna Rao.

Jamindar, Narasapur, Kolar District, Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation (Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

States that about 100, 500, 1,000 and 50 persons are engaged in slaughter houses, tanning hides, leather industry and selling and importing beef, respectively.

Bangalore, Cantonment, Ooregaum and Bowringpet are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-12.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats at Rs. 10 each. Europeans, Muslims and Panchamas use beef as food as it is cheaper. Foodsupply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Useless cows are used for ploughing and draught and as soon as they become unserviceable they are sold for slaughter.

Protection improves the breed, doubles the quantity of milk available and also of manure and reduces infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be very little and will be very profitable in view of the manure supply in the State which is very insufficient. Hide trade does not suffer. The owner will not feel it very difficult to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle along with the useful ones.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government must establish Gosalas at a distance of 50 miles each in places where fodder and water are available. The cost of maintaining them will be met by the manure produced and the sale of hide of dead cattle, and the deficit, if any, may be met from the Famine and Muzrai Funds.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Recommends legislation. Offenders are to be booked. Encouragement should be given to persons to find out such offenders. A high duty must be imposed on imported beef and the proceeds utilised for the protection of cows.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

There are no shastras enjoining the performance of 'Gomedha.'

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action through the help of the local bodies are necessary. No harm to any community will be caused. All taxes imposed on shops selling other kinds of meat, on mutton, etc., and on other animals should be cancelled.

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225. Mr. H. Hanumegowda.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of any kind of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Round about Tyamagondlu, about 1,000 head of cattle are killed every year.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter from poor people at Rs. 50 each.

Adikarnatakas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected as people using beef can use food grains instead.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Protection improves the value of land and the well-being of men, increases milk supply and manure supply by about one-fourth and reduces infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice. The income from protection of all cows will be greater than the cost incurred. Hide trade does not suffer. The owners of protected cows will not be put to much trouble. Even old and useless cattle must be maintained till their death.

Gosalas –(Questions 26–27.)

When the raiyats surrender cattle to the protection of Government, they may be allowed to graze in the State forests undisturbed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale of cattle for slaughter is recommended. A register must be kept by the patels of villages recording therein the sale and purchase of cows with reasons. Import of beef from other countries may be permitted.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Manusmrithi and other Dharmashastras prohibit cow-killing and Gomedha is forbidden in Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

Muslims and Christians may be put to a little hardship.

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226. Mr. Ramaswamy Reddy.

Agriculturist, Sorahunse, Varthur Hobli, Bangalore Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of any kind of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions –4–6.)

Four cattle are killed in Varthur every week, five in Krishnarajpura and ten in Dommasandra.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 7 to 10 each.

Adidravidas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food, as it is cheaper.

Food supply will not be affected.

Mostly cows are used for agricultural purposes. Barren and unserviceable cows are sold to butchers.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Protection promotes agriculture, increases the supply of milk twofold and that of manure by about one-tenth. Fodder supply will be sufficient. The cost of maintaining protected cows may be greater than the amount realized by the sale of manure yielded. Hide trade does not suffer. The owners of cattle will be put to a little hardship if they are to maintain all cattle and this can be remedied by Government, if they establish Gosalas by levying a cess at 3 pies per rupee. The present scale of slaughter has impaired the agricultural operations.

Gasalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should establish Gosalas in two places in a taluk. Cess at a rate of 3 pies per rupee may be levied.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Recommends legislation. Patels and other Government servants should keep watch over the transport or sale of cattle for slaughter purposes. Offenders should be punished. Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Bhagavatha, Brahmotharakanda and Basavapurana forbid cow killing.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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227. Mr. B. Venkatasamaiya.

Secretary, Gorakshana Sangha, Balya, Maddagiri Taluk (Vokkaliga).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of any kind of cattle is necessary.

Statistics (Questions 4-6.)

Bangalore City, Cantonment, Mysore and Kolar are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 6-13.)

Cattle are procured at big shandies and fairs from raiyats for prices between Rs. 10 to 15 each. (Refers to the work of the Veterinary Department.) Muslims, Christians and Adidravidas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Seventy-five per cent of useless cows are sold for butchers while the rest are used for ploughing and draught.

Protection improves breed, increases the quantity of milk and of manure. Fodder supply will suffice if only Government should give gomal lands free to the raiyats. The income realised by the manure will be greater than the cost incurred on the maintenance of all cows. Hide trade does not suffer.

Manure is very important for promotion of agriculture.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle is necessary. Besides that, Government should publish books in Kannada about the usefulness of cattle. The Agricultural Department should enlighten the raiyats on the same subject and lecturers should also be appointed.

Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

States that sacred books of all religions forbid cow killing.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. In addition to direct action by Government, the Municipalities may be given full powers to enforce prohibition. Beef eaters will be put to a little hardship.

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228. Mr. Boriah, and others.

Agriculturist, Hosakere, Vokkaliga,

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of any kind of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 6-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle from raiyats for prices from Rs. 4 to 6 each.

Adikarnatakas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Food supply will not be affected. Barren cows are used for ploughing and draught.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Protection improves breed, increases the supply of milk and of manure by on eighth and decreases infant mortality.

Fodder supply will be found sufficient. Hide trade does not suffer. Half the cost of maintaining cattle will be made good by the increase in the quantity of manure.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government need not start and maintain Gosalas at a heavy expense.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or transport of cattle for purposes of slaughter is necessary.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Religious scriptures forbid cow slaughter. *Vide* Slokas 59, 108 to 116 of Prayaschittakanda, Manusmrithi.

Gomedhayagna is forbidden in Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Recommends legislation and direct administration by Government.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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229. Mr. Kempegowda.

Agriculturist, Halgere, (Gangadikar) and thirty other signatories.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of any kind of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 6 to 7 each. Muslims, Christians and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Young and useful cattle are used for ploughing and drawing carts and others are sold for six or seven rupees.

Cattle slaughter has impaired agriculture. Protection increases the quantity of milk produced and decreases infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice. About half the cost of maintaining protected cows will be met by the increase of manure. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.).

Government need not establish Gosalas as the raiyats will have to maintain cattle when law about the protecting of cattle is passed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Cattle should neither be sold nor exported for slaughter. Import of beef is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Slokas 59, 108 to 116 of Prayaschitta Kanda, Manusmrithi, Vaidyanathiya Prayaschitta Kanda (118—130 pp.) prescribe rules about Prayaschitta for cow-killing, Gomedhayagna is not permitted in Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Recommends legislation and direct action by Government.

No harm to any community will be caused. Majority of people do not suffer from any loss. Gomal lands should be reserved and increased and rewards should be awarded to owners for maintaining cattle well and a law should be passed prohibiting the use of cows for carts.

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230. Mr. Honnegowda.

Agriculturist, Sannaghatta, and 43 others.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of any kind is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats at shandies for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8. (Refers to the work of the Amrit Mahal Department.) Adikarnatakas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food. Food supply is not affected,

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Barren cows are used for ploughing and drawing carts and some are sold for slaughter.

Cattle slaughter has affected breed, impaired agriculture and reduced the manure yield. Protection of cattle improves breed, promotes agriculture, doubles or trebles the supply of milk at cheap prices, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be less than the cost of manure yielded in rural places while they will be almost equal in towns. Hide trade does not suffer. The owner will not find it difficult to maintain other cattle with protected ones and Government should help him further by grant of gomal lands and affording other facilities.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government may start and maintain such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sales or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter and the appointment of lecturers and the publication of literature on the use of cattle are necessary.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Yajurveda, Manudharmashastra, Yagnavalkyasmrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Bharata, Bhagavata, etc., prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is not used in the sense of cow-sacrifice in the shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

People neither suffer much nor are they put to much loss.

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231. Mr. A. S. Srikantiah.

Jamindar, Amrithur and 20 other signatories.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

The Amrit Mahal Department is taking keen interest in the matter of protection of cows. Cattle are obtained for slaughter from raiyats for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 each. Christians, Muslims and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Some of the barren cows are used for ploughing and drawing carts and some are sold for slaughter.

Cattle slaughter has affected breed impaired ed agriculture and reduced the manure yield. Protection improves breed, doubles or trebles the quantity of milk and of manure and decreases infant mortality. Fodder supply will not be affected. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be less than the cost of manure produced in rural parts

while they will be equal in towns. Hide trade does not suffer. Government should help owners of cattle by granting gomal lands for maintaining old and unserviceable cattle.

Gosalas - (Questions 26–27.)

Government may start and maintain such institutions

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle (Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle and the appointment of lecturers or the publication of literature on the use of cattle are necessary.

Import of beef should be prohibited.

Offenders are to be punished. Strict watch should be enforced about the sale or transport of cattle.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Yajurveda, Manudharmashastra, Yagnavalkyasmrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Bharata, Bhagavata, etc., prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is not used in the sense of cow-sacrifice, in the shastras.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

People do neither suffer much nor are they put to much loss.

The loss or difficulties that a few people are put to will be nothing, when compared to the advantages accruing to all people.

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232. Mr. G. Narasimha Iyengar.

Jamindar, Amrithur (Brahmin).

General opinion and recommendation—Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

The Amrit Mahal Department is taking keen interest in the matter of protection of cows. Cattle are obtained for slaughter from raiyats for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 each. Christians, Muslims and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds - (Questions 14–25.)

Some of the barren cows are tused for ploughing and drawing carts and some are sold for slaughter.

Cattle slaughter has affected breed, impaired agriculture and reduced the manure yield. Protection improves breed, doubles or trebles the quantity of milk and of manure and decreases infant mortality. Fodder supply will not be affected. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be less than the cost of manure produced in rural parts while they will be equal in towns. Hide trade does not suffer. Government should help owners of cattle by granting gomal lands for maintaining old and unserviceable cattle.

Gasalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government may start and maintain such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle and the appointment of Lecturers and the publication of literature on the use of cattle are necessary.

Export of beef should be prohibited.

Offenders are to be punished. Strict watch should be enforced about the sale or transport of cattle.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Yajurveda, Manudharmashastra, Yagnavalkyasmrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Bharata, Bhagavata, etc., prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is not used in the sense of cow-sacrifice in the shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action - (Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

People neither suffer much nor are they put to much loss.

The loss or difficulties that a few people are put to will be nothing when compared to the advantages accruing to all people.

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233. Mr. H. Siddalingappa.

Schoolmaster. Yedavanne and 50 others.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Kunigal, Nagamangala, Channapatna, Bangalore, Mysore, Turukarakoppal of Koppa Hobli are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 6-13.)

Cattle are sold by raiyats for four or five rupees per head. Muslims and Panchamas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected. Some of the cows are used and some are sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Cattle slaughter has affected the stock of milk yielding cows and of cattle for agricultural purposes. Protection of cows increases the supply of milk at low prices by about $\frac{1}{3}$, and of manure by $\frac{1}{3}$ and decreases the infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice if gomal lands are given free. The cost of maintaining protected cows will equal the proceeds. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may establish gosalas at Huliyurdurg and its neighbouring places where there are extensive hulgavals.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter as also import of beef are necessary.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Manudharmasastra Parasarasmrithi and Jain sacred books prohibit cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action - (Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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234. Mr. Chikkegowda.

Raiyat, Gowdagere, Kunigal Taluk and about forty others.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats for six or seven rupees per head. Muslims and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Prohibition does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the cows which are no longer useful are used for ploughing and drawing carts and some are sold to butchers for six or seven rupees each.

Protection increases the supply of milk and reduces infant mortality. The raiyats will stock fodder necessary for cattle. Half the cost of maintaining protected cows will be met by the manure yielded. Hide trade will not be affected. The owner's capacity to keep aged and unserviceable cows along with useful cows will not be affected and Government should help the owners by reserving gomal lands and affording other facilities.

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235. Mr. Abdul Gafoor Sabi.

Raiyat, Hosapur and about 12 *others.*

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary,

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter for five or ten rupees per head. Mahomedans, Adikarnatakas and Christians use beef as food. Prohibition does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren cows are used for ploughing and drawing carts.

The present slaughter has affected breed and has impaired agriculture. Protection improves breed and agriculture increases the supply of milk at low prices and reduces infant mortality. Fodder supply will suffice. About ½ the cost of maintaining protected cows will be met by the quantity of manure produced. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government need not start such institutions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28-30.)

Cattle should neither be sold nor exported for slaughter. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Manusmrithi, Prayaschittakanda slokas 59, 108—116 ; Vaidyanathiya Pryaschittakanda 118—120 prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedhayagna is not permitted in Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action —(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No hardship to any community will be caused. The majority of people will not be put to loss.

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236. Mr. Munisamygowda.

Raiyat, Basavanamattikere and 32 *others.*

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter in shandies for seven or eight rupees each. Refers to the work of the Amrithmahal Department. Muslims, and Adikarnatakas, use beef. Prohibition does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Cows no longer useful for breedingor milk supply are partly used for ploughing and drawing carts and partly sold for slaughter.

Protection improves breed, promotes agriculture, doubles or trebles the quantity of milk, reduces its price by half, decreases infant mortality and increases the supply of manure. The raiyats will stock the necessary amount of fodder. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be less than the income from manure in rural parts and will be equal to it in towns. Hide trade does not suffer. Government should help the owners of cattle by grant of gomal lands to them.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should start gosalas and pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter and the appointment of lecturers and the publication of literature on the subject of usefulness and protection of cows are necessary. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Manudharmasastra, Yagnavalkyasmrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Hemadri Prayaschittakanda, Bharata and Bhagavatha prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is not used in the sense of cow sacrifice in the Shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No communities suffer.

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237. Mr. Manjegowda.

Agriculturist, Ungra Amrithur Hobli, Kunigal Taluk and about 27 (*others*) *signatures.*

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are procured for slaughter in shandies for seven or eight rupees each. Refers to the work of the Amrit Mahal Department. Christians, Muslims and Adikarnatakas use beef. Prohibition does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Some of the cows no longer useful for breeding or milk supply will be used for ploughing or drawing carts and some are sold for slaughter.

Protection improves breed, increases the supply of milk twofold, lowers its price by ½ and decreases infant mortality. The raiyats will stock the necessary amount of fodder. The increase of manure is dependent upon the number of cattle preserved. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be less than the cost of manure produced in rural parts and will be equal to it in towns. Hide trade does not suffer. Government should help the owners of cattle by reserving gomal lands.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should start gosalas and pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter and the appointment of lecturers and the publication of literature on the subject of usefulness and protection of cows are necessary. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Manudharmashastra, Yagnavalkyasmrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Hemadri Prayaschittakanda, Bharata and Bhagavatha prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is not used in the sense of cow sacrifice in the Shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necssary.
No communities suffer.

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238. Mr. Venkatasubbiah.

Patel and Jamindar, Holalaganda, Kunigal Taluk and about 80 *others.*

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is nccessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are procured for slaughter in shandies for seven or eight rupees each. Refers to the work of the Amrit Mahal Department. Christians, Muslims and Adikarnatakas use beef. Prohibition does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the cows no longer useful for breeding or milk supply will be used for ploughing or drawing carts and some are sold for slaughter.

Protection improves breed, increases the supply of milk two-fold, lowers it price by half and decreases infant mortality. The raiyats will stock the necessary amount of fodder. The increase of manure is dependent upon the number of cattle presserved. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be less than the cost of manure produced in rural parts and will be equal to it in towns. Hide trade does not suffer. Government should help the owners of cattle by reserving gomal lands.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should start gosalas and pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter and the appointment of lecturers and the publication of literature on the subject of usefulness and protection of cowsare necessary. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Manudharmashastra, Yagnavalkya smrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Hemadri Prayaschittakanda, Bharata and Bhagavatha prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is not used in the sense of cow sacrifice in the Shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.
No communities suffer.

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239. Mr. Girigowda.

Raiyat, Handalagere and about 30 *others.* (*copy of the replies given by the above.*)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are procured for slaughter in shandies for seven or eight rupees each. Refers to the work of the Amrit Mahal Department. Christians, Muislms and Adikarnatakas use beef. Prohibition does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the cows no longer useful for breedingor milk supply will be used fox ploughing or drawing carts and some are sold for slaughter.

Protection improves breed, increases the supply of milk twofold, lowers its price by half and decreases infant mortality. The raiyats will stock the necessary amount of fodder. The increase of manure is dependent upon the number of cattle preserved. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be less than the cost of manure produced in rural parts and will be equal to it in towns. Hide trade does not suffer. Government should help the owners of cattle by reserving gomal lands.

Gosalas (Questions 26-27.)

Government should start gosalas and pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter and the appointmeut of lecturers and the publication of literature on the subject of usefulness and protection of cows are necessary. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Manudharmashastra, Yagnavalkya Smrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Hemadri Prayaschittakanda, Bharata and Bhagavatha prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is not used in the sense of cow sacrifice in the Shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No communities suffer.

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240. Messrs. Vekataramabhatta.

Inamdar, Amrithur, and

H. Venkatakrishniah.

School-master, Holalagundlu, Kunigal Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation —(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply —(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter at shandies for Rs. 7 or 8 per head. Refers to the activities of the Amrithmahal department.

Christians, Muslims and Adidravidas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the useless cows are used for agricultural purposes while some are sold for slaughter.

The existing system of cow slaughter has affected agriculture and deteriorated breed and prevention of the same will increase the supply of milk twofold or threefold, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade does not suffer. The increase of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may establish gosalas and pinjrapoles though they are not necessary as the raiyats themselves have to look after cattle when legislation preventing cow slaughter is passed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary. The appointment of lecturers and the publication of books about the protection of cows, etc., are necessary. Import of beef is to be prohibited. Further toll-gates should be established at the frontier places to watch removal of cattle unauthorised.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

All Hindu Shastras and Puranas forbid cow killing. Gomedhayagna is used in the Shastras in the sense of ' Indriyanigraha.'

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action--(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.
No harm to any community will be caused.

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241. Mr. G. N. P. Mariyappa.

Native Pandit, Jinnagara and about five others.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter at shandies for Rs. 7 or 8 per head. Refers to the activities of the Amrit Mahal Department.

Christians, Muslims and Adidravidas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the useless cows are used for agricultural purposes while some are sold for slaughter.

The existing system of cow slaughter has affected agriculture and deteriorated breed and prevention of the same will increase the supply of milk twofold or threefold, reduces infant mortility and increases the supply of manure. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade does not suffer. The increase of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may establish gosalas and pinjrapoles though they are not necessary as the raiyats themselves will have to look after cattle when legislation preventing cow slaughter is passed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary. The appointment of lecturers and the publication of books about the protection of cows, etc. are also necessary. Import of beef is to be prohibited. Further, toll-gates should be established at the frontier places to watch removal of cattle unauthorised.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Hindu Shastras and Puranas forbid cow killing.

Gomedhayagna is used in the Shastras in the sense of ' Indriyanigraha.'

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.
No harm to any community will be caused.

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242. Mr. Pir Sab.

Agriculturist, Mayadipalya and about 25 others.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter at shandies for Rs. 7 or 8 per head. Refers to the activities of the Amrit Mahal Department.

Christians, Muslims and Adidravidas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds –(Questions 14–25.)

Some of the useless cows are used for agricultural purposes while some are sold for slaughter.

The existing system of cow slaughter has affected agriculture and deteriorated breed and prevention of the same will increase the supply of milk twofold or threefold, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade does not suffer. The increase of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government may establish gosalas and pinjrapoles though they are not necessary as the raiyats themselves have to look after cattle when legislation preventing cow slaughter is passed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary. The appointment of lecturers and the publication of books about the protection of cows, etc, are also necessary. Import of beef is to be prohibited. Further, toll-gates should be established at the frontier places to watch removal of cattle unauthorised.

Religious grounds —(Questions 31- 32.)

Hindu Shastras and Puranas forbid cow killing.

Gomedhayagna is used in the Shastras in the sense of ' Indriyanigraha

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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243. Mr. Ramaswamaiya.

Ayurveda Vidwan and Lecturer of Gorakshaka Mandali at Balya, Chikhosahalli Maddagiri Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for 10 or 15 rupees per head. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Young and useful cows are used for agricultural purposes while old ones are sold for slaughter.

It is learnt that beef is cheaper.

Protection of all cattle does not deteriorate breed in case more veterinary hospitals are established to attend to diseased cattle. Protection of cows increases the supply of milk twofold and of manure about five times. Fodder supply will be sufficient. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be equal to the amount realised from the sale of manure. Prevention of cow slaughter reduces infant mortality.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should help the raiyats to establish gosalas and pinjrapoles in places where fodder and water are available and supervise the working of the same.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is desirable and fines should be imposed on cattle exported to British provinces. Import of beef is to be prohibited, as it is considered to be an unhealthy food.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Mahabharata, Ramayana, Bhagavata, Katyayana Smrithi and Rigveda strictly prohibit cow slaughter. Gomedha is used in the sense of 'Indriyanigraha.'

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. Municipalities may also be authorised to prevent slaughter of cattle. No hardship is likely to be caused to any community as a similar legislation is working very well in Pathode, Mongrel, Rattanpur and other places.

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244. Mr. Agali Venkataramiah.

Jamindar, Sira, (Brahmin).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from poor and ignorant folk for Rs. 5 to Rs. 30 per head, Europeans, Muslims and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the useless cows are used for agriculture and other purposes and others are sold for slaughter.

Protection of all cattle does not affect the available supply of milk but increases the supply of manure. It has no bearing on infant mortality. Fodder supply will be sufficient and gomal lands should not be allowed to be used for cultivation. Hide trade does not suffer. Poor people may be put to a little hardship if they have to maintain unserviceable cows along with useful ones.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Either the Government or the Municipalities must establish gosalas or pinjrapoles in Taluk or District Headquarters.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation should be undertaken. Import of beef should not be prohibited for the present.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is recommended and prohibition is to be enforced by Government, Municipalities and other public bodies. Some classes may suffer in the beginning.

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245. Mr. Narasimhaiya.

Retired Police Daffedar, Tumkur, Anderavuthar.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from ignorant folk. Muslims, Christians and Adidravidas use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the useless cows are used for agricultural purposes while others are sold for slaughter.

Protection improves breed, lowers the price of milk, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure one and a half times. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade does not suffer.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is desirable. A similar law has been made in Hyderabad and Afghanistan.

Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Adhyayas 127, 128, 130, 149, 180 and 183 of Aranyaparva of Mahabharata, Rudramuni's Kalagnana, forbid cow-slaughter *vide* also Firman issued by Aurangzeb and other Mahomedan rulers preventing cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is desirable and direct action by Government is recommended. No hardship to any community will be caused.

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246. Mr. Hanumantha Rao.

Retired Risaldar, Jamindar, Gauripur, Gubbi Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Davangere and other places where there are Municipalities are the chief centres of slaughter. About 5,000 cattle are sent to Bangalore from Gubbi every year for purposes of food to the British army and others.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for Rs. 3 to 15 each. Adikarnatakas, Korachas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economics grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Ninty-five per cent of useless cows are sold for slaughter.

Protection of all cattle improves breed, increases the supply of milk two-fold, reduces the prices of milk, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure three-fold. If gomal lands are used exclusively for cattle, fodder supply will suffice. Less of hide is exported but there will be an increase in the leather industry in the state.

Gasalas —(Questions 26–27.)

Government must help the public to start such gosalas by increasing the extent of gomal lands.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary. Provision may also be made for the transport of cattle worth more than Rs. 100 to British Territory. Import of beef is also to be forbidden.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are desirable. Beef-eaters may be put to a little hardship. The rest, who are a majority, will be benefited by legislation.

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247. Mr. D. S. Shymarajappa.

President, Pranidaya Pracharak Sangha, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from poor raiyats for Rs. 4 to Rs. 25 each. Europeans and Muslims use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected. Besides beef is stated to be an unhealthy food by eminent European doctors.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Some of the useless cows are maintained in gosalas while poor people sell them away for slaughter.

Protection of cattle improves breed, increases the supply of milk reduces infant mortality and the supply of manure. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade will be affected. The owners of cows may find it a hardship to maintain useless ones also.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

About 10 gosalas are in existence round about Bellary where about 2,000 cattle are maintained. The maintenance of each gosala costs about Rs. 5,000 which is met by public funds. Government may establish gosalas in places where fodder and water are available and the cost of maintaining each will be small.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary, providing also punishment to both buyers and sellers of cattle for slaughter. Import of beef is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Hindu and Jain shastras prohibit cow killing. Gomedayagna is not prevalent now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary. Beef eating Muslims and Christians may feel a little hardship, but Hindus, who are in the majority, will be benefited.

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248. Mr. T. N. Subba Rao.

Assistant Master, Middle School, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

About 60,500 cattle are killed in the province. In Tumkur alone, the number comes to 1070, of which 900 are pregnant and milch cows. About 30 men are employed in slaughter houses.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from poor raiyats for Rs. 50 each. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Barren cows are used for ploughing and drawing carts. The best breeds are slaughtered away. Hence breed is deteriorated and agricultural operations are impaired. Protection of bulls improves the breed. Prevention of cow slaughter increases the supply of milk, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure by about 50 per cent. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should start gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle must be undertaken. Even if beef is imported, none should purchase it.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Gomedhayagna is not to be performed by intelligent and civilised people and a 'pishtapasu' may be substituted for a cow.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No community suffers from any hardship.

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249. Mr. Narasimha Puranik.

Honnavalli.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Statistics– (Questions 4-6.)

Thousands of cattle are slaughtered. Bangalore is a place of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for Rs. 10 each.

Other economic grounds –(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the barren cows are used for agricultural purposes and some are sold.

Prevention of cow slaughter will result in a greater supply of milk at cheaper rates, a decrease in infant mortality and an increase in the supply of manure by 50 per cent. Hide trade does not suffer. Fodder supply will not be found sufficient. Increase of manure will commensurate with the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

States that about 10 gosalas are maintained out of public funds. Government must help the public in regard to the maintenance of gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Cattle should neither be sold nor exported for slaughter.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Anusasanika Parva of Bharata, Gomedhayagna is prohibited in Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary. No community suffers.

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250. Byataraya Dikshit.

Vaidik, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

About a thousand cattle are killed in Kunigal in a year. Kunigal and Bangalore are the chief centers of slaughter. The number slaughtered comes to about 20,000 and the number of men working in the slaughter houses to about 4,000.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for about Rs. 4 each. Muslims and Adidravidas are beef-eaters. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren cows are partly used for agricultural purposes and partly sold for slaughter. Prevention of cow slaughter increases the supply of milk about 10 times, decreases infant mortality and increases the supply of manure about 10 times. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade does not suffer. Aged cattle do not require much for their maintenance.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should establish gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for slaughter is necessary. Import of beef is to be prohibited. Strict watch should be exercised in frontiers to prevent illicit removal of cattle.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Refers to 'Garuda,' Yajurveda and Parasarasmrithi. Gomedha is not expressly prescribed in any Hindu work and 'Amikhesti' may be substituted for 'Gomedha.'

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary. It will not cause hardship to any community or class.

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251. Mr. Srinivasa Rangachar.

Pandit, Collegiate High School, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats. Mohamedans, Europeans and Panchamas use beef for food as it is cheaper. Food supply will increase.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

About 30 to 40 per cent of barren cows are sold for slaughter and some are used for other purposes.

The existing system of cattle slaughter deteriorates agriculture and is ruining the country. Prevention of cow slaughter increases the supply of milk two-fold, reduces infant mortality by 75 per cent and will increase the supply of manure three-fold within 5 or 6 years. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade will not be affected. The owners will be put to a great hardship if they are to keep other cows along with useful ones. The benefit derived by protecting cows will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining them.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

It is the duty of Government to establish gosalas in places where water and fodder are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary and propaganda about the usefulness of cattle and the sinfulness of selling cattle for slaughter must be undertaken. Import of beef is also to be prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary and prohibition should be enforced in all possible ways. It will not cause hardship to any community.

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252. Mr. Vyakarana Lakshminarasimhasastri, Avl.

Agriculturist, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of all kinds is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for Rs. 2 to 15 each. Panchamas, Muslims and Christians use beef as food. Food supply may be affected to a little extent for a short time.

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Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Barren cows are partly used for agricultural purposes and partly sold for slaughter. Protection of all cattle increases the supply of milk at cheap rates, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–28.)

If Government should start gosalas nearly three fourths of the cost will be met by manure and other things.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary. Prohibition of the import of beef is not practicable.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary.

No community will be put to hardship.

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253. Mr. K. S. Gundappa.

Jamindar and Trader, Koratagere, Brahmin and about 45 signatories.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Aged and barren cows are used for agricultural purposes, as also sold for slaughter.

Prevention of cow slaughter increases the supply of milk, reduces infant mortality and increases manure supply which will be equal to the cost of maintaining cows. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government must establish Gosalas at the rate of two or three in a district.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle is necessary. Import of beef need not be prohibited. They may be removed to British Territories under permits issued.

Municipalities and Village Panchayets should be empowered to enforce prohibition. Gomal lands and forest tracts should be allowed for free grazing of cattle.

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254. Mr. Mathada Siddappaiah.

Agriculturist, Chiknayakanhalli.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for 4 or 5 rupees each.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

For low prices barren and aged cows are sold.

Prevention of cow killing will increase the number of milk yielding cows and lead to the lowering of price of milk, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may establish Gosalas in every taluk headquarter. The cost is estimated to come to about Rs. 500.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle is necessary. Import of beef is also to be prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is advisable. Direct action by Government is also necessary. No harm to any community will be caused.

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255. Mr. B. Kamduriah.

Arsikere.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for Rs. 3 to 30 each.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Fifty per cent of the barren and aged cows are sold for butchers and the rest are used for agricultural purposes.

Prevention of cattle-slaughter will improve the quality of cattle, will promote agricultrue, increases the supply of milk at much cheaper rates, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade suffers. The raiyat will feel it a little difficult if they will have to keep all cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are some Gosalas at Bangalore, Davangere and Tumkur and the cost is met by public subscriptions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is the only remedy. Village Patels and Shanbhogs may with proper care try to prevent export of cattle.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary and prohibition should be enforced in all possible ways. Beef eaters will be put to a little hardship.

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256. Mr. H. Narayana Rao.

Agriculturist and Lawyer's Clerk, Hoskere, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Tumkur, Gubbi, Sira, Magadi, Tiptur, Maddagiri, Chiknayakanhally are the centres of cow slaughter. About 1,000 heads of cattle are killed every year, of which about 100 are pregnant and milch cows.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats and thieves for Rs. 50 to 100 per head. Food supply wll not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Some of the barren and aged cows are used for agricultural purposes while some are sold to the butchers.

Prevention of cow-slaughter improves breed, cheapens the price of milk and increases the supply of manure. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

About 100 Gosalas are in existence and about 1,000 cattle are maintained.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

It must be stipulated that cows should not be sold for butchers and Taluk, Municipal and Police officers should be asked to prevent selling of cattle.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Gomedha is forbidden in Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation should be undertaken and prohibition should be enforced by Government and Taluk, Municipal and Police officers. No harm to any community is caused.

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257. Mr. Annajivarna.

Vaidika, Vanglur Kundapur Taluk, South Canara District.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Ground bearings on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Barren and aged cows are used for agricultural purposes.

Prevention of cow-slaughter increases the supply of milk, improves the condition of children, increases the supply of manure. The cost of maintaining all protected cattle will be met by the amount realised by sale of manure.

Gasalas –(Questions 26–27.)

Government should establish Gosalas to benefit the raiyats.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is a necessity.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Markandeyapurana, Chandika Khanda, Skandapurana, Bhavishyottara, Kurma, Lingapurana, Vishnudharmothara, Brahmapurana and Parasara, etc., forbid cow-killing.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legilslation is necessary.

Nobody suffers.

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258. Mr. D. S. Syamarajappa.

Corn Merchant, Tumkur, Jain.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Threethousand sevenhundred and fiftyseven heads of cattle were killed in Mysore during 1925-26. Bangalore City and Cantonment, Mysore, Kolar, K. G. F., Bowringpet, Davangere and other Municipalities are the centres of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 6–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for Rs. 5 to 50 each.

Adikarnatakas, Christians, Musalmans use beef for food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

About 75 per cent of barren and aged cows are sold for slaughter while the rest are used for agricultural purposes.

The existing system of cow slaughter has affected agricultural operations very much and prevention of the same promotes agriculture and improves breed, in case more breeding bulls are maintained and supplied to the raiyats. The supply of milk is increased by about twice, infant mortality decreases and supply of manure is doubled. Fodder supply will increase and gomal lands should be reserved as hitherto. Hide trade does not suffer. Barren and useless cattle are used both for ploughing and draught purposes.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

About 4 to 6 have been established. Government must establish such Gosalas where water and fodder are available and help the existing Gosalas by means of grants.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation should be undertaken. Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Yajurveda, Manudharmasastra, Yagnavalkya, Sridhariya, Manusmrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Vaidyanathiyaprayaschitta Kanda, Bharata, Islami Goraksha, forbid slaughter of cows.

Gomedha is used in the sense of " Indriya nigrhaha."

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is the only course and Government as well as Municipalities and other Local Bodies should enforce prohibition.

No harm to any community is caused.

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259. Mr. D. Veeranna.

Merchant, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Bangalore City, Cantonment K. G. F. are the centres of cow-slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats for Rs. 10 to Rs. 200 each. Christians, Mahomedasn and Panchamas use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply may increase.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

The continuance of the existing system of cow-killing will impoverish the country and prevention of the same improves breed of cattle, increases the supply of milk at cheap rates, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure twofold which will more than commensurate with the cost of maintaining cows. Fodder supply will suffice. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Gosalas are established at Mysore, Channapatna, Bangalore, Davangere, Tumkur and Balya in Maddagiri Taluk and maintained by public funds. Government need not establish Gosalas but must help the raiyats by increasing the extent by gomal lands.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation and direct action by Government are necessary. No community suffers.

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260. Mr. Devasikhamani Ramanujacharya Avl.

Vidvan, Principal, Sanskrit College, Gokul Brindavan.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter for Rs. 7 to Rs. 40 each. Muslims, Christians, Korachas and Panchamas use beef as food. Food supply increases.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Some useless cows are maintained by owners out of gratitude and some are sold for slaughter.

Prevention of cattle slaughter improves the breed of cattle, doubles the supply of milk, reduces infant mortality, and increases the supply of manure twofold. Gomal lands should be increased. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Four or five Gosalas are in existence and maintained out of public funds. Government must establish Gosalas in places where there are none at present.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation must be undertaken. Import of beef is to be prohibited. A heavy export duty should be imposed on each cattle removed to adjoining territories. Offenders should be punished. Rewards should be offered to persons detecting thefts, etc.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Manusmrithi, Yagnavalkyasmrithi, Parasaradharmasastra, Ramayana, Mahabharatha, etc., forbid cow-killing. Gomedhayagna is not used in the sense of cow-sacrifice but only in the sense of 'Pishta-Pashu' sacrifice.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is necessary. Government must enforce prohibition directly and may take the help of Municipalities.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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261. Mr. B. Chennarayappa.

Contractor, 190 Visweswarapuram, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Bangolore City and Cantonment are places of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Food supply will not be affected. Beef is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Protection of all cows increases the supply of milk, lowers the price paid for the same, reduces infant mortality and increases the supply of manure which will be equal to cost of maintaining them. Fodder supply will be sufficient.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should establish Gosalas and Pinjrapoles where cows are killed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Hindu Shastras forbid cow-killing.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executve action—(Questions 33-39).

Legislation is necessary. Direct action by Government is also necessary.

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262. Mr. K. Seetharamiah.

Retired Overseer, Kankanhalli.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained at jatras for Rs. 6 to Rs. 10 each. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Useless cows are used for ploughing.

Prevention of cow-slaughter increases the supply of milk. If gomal lands are not given for agricultural purposes, fodder supply will be sufficient. Manure supply also will increase.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should establish Gosalas and Pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is desirable.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary as also direct action by Government.

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263. Mr. M. G. Shamiengar.

Retired A.-V. School Master, Municipal Vice-President, Melkote.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Mysore, Bangalore, Kolar and Davangere, etc., are the centres of cow-slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are obtained for slaughter from raiyats for Rs. 5 to Rs. 20 per head. Muslims, Christians, Adikarnatakas and Korachas use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected. If it should, export of food grains from the State may be stopped.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

As generally young cows are slaughtered, agricultural operations are very much handicapped and breed deteriorated. Protection of all cows increases the prosperity of the country, increases the supply of milk twofold, reduces infant mortality, and yields a proportionate increase of manure. Fodder supply will be sufficient and will increase if gomal lands and hulgavals are increased. The increase in the manure supply will meet the cost of maintaining protected cows. Hide trade does not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas are recently started at Mysore, Channapatna, Bangalore, Davangere, Tumkur, etc., out of public funds. Government should start such institutions in places where water and fodder are available, help the raiyats to establish them by grant of gomal lands.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation on sale and export of cattle for slaughter is necessary and import of beef is also to be prohibited. Removal of cattle outside the State for agricultural and breeding purposes may be prevented by levying heavy duty on each cattle so removed.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Cow slaughter is against the principles of Hindu, Buddhist and Jain religions and is prohibited by the Vedas, the Smrithis, the Law books and the 18 Puranas. Smrithi-ratnakara forbids cow-sacrifice in Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation by direct action by Government and also through Municipalities and Local Bodies is recommended. It is believed no harm to any community will be caused.

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264. Mr. B. N. Padmanabhiah.

(Shivalli Brahmin) Merchant, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of any kind is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Three thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven of cattle were slaughtered in Mysore City during 1925-26. The chief centres of cow-slaughter are Bangalore City and Cantonment, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Bowringpet, Davangere, Kunigal and those places where there are Municipalities.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7–13.)

Butchers procure cattle from raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each. Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food. Beef is cheaper than other kinds of meat.

There will be no diminution in food supply as the number of people who use beef as food is small.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Nearly 75 per cent of unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter purposes and the rest are used for ploughing, draught and maintained for purposes of manure.

The present system of cow slaughter has deteriorated agricultural operations and has affected the breed of cattle, has enhanced the prices paid for cattle thus involving the agriculturists in heavy debts. Reduction in the number of cattle will give rise to famines and pestilences. But preservation of all cattle and improving their breed through Veterinary breeding bulls increases the supply of cattle, cheapen the prices of cattle and help the raiyats. The system of breeding bulls prevailing in Tumkur should be continued and more widespread. Milk supply increases twofold, tending to a decrease in infant mortality. Manure supply increases but gomal lands should be reserved as heretofore. Fodder supply will be sufficient.

Hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

About 5 or 6 are in existence and maintained out of charitable funds. Government also should establish them and give grants to those maintained by the public. The cost of maintaining the same will be compensated by manure.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary. It should provide for fines and punishment to offenders and rewards for those who detect the offenders and for the imposition of heavy duty on cattle exported to British Territories. Import of beef is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Manusmrithi, Yajurveda, Parasara Madhaviya, Vaidyanathiya Prayaschitta-kanda, Yagnyavalkya Sridhariya, all condemn cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary and prohibition should be enforced by Government as well as through Municipalities. No harm to any community will be caused. Even "Sati" system did not meet with popular disfavour.

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265. Mr. T. M. Veerappa.

Merchant, Tumkur (Veerashaiva).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1 3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle of any kind is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

In Bangalore City and Cantonment, Kolar and K. G. F., Bowringpet, Davangere, Tumkur and other places where there are Municipalities, cows are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers purchase cattle from raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 each.

Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. seventy-five per cent of unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter.

Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Agricultural operations are seriously affected by the system of cow-slaughter existing at present.

Prohibition improves the breed of cattle, increases milk supply twofold and also manure supply, decreases infant mortality, does not affect fodder supply and the owners capacity to maintain cattle. The system of maintaining breeding bulls by Government for the purpose of improving the breed of cattle should be more wide-spread.

Hide trade will not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

About 5 or 6 are started by people who maintain them through charitable donations. Government also should start Pinjrapoles where plenty of fodder and water can be had.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation prohibiting export or sale of cattle for slaughter should be undertaken. Fines and punishment should be imposed on offenders and rewards offered to persons detecting them. Import of beef should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Smrithiratnakara, Brahmapurana, Vishnupurana, Bhavishyottarapurana, Manu-smrithi, Smrithi Chintamani, etc., all prohibit cow-slaughter.

Gomedhayagna is not permitted by Shashtras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is necessary. Prohibition should be enforced by Government through Municipalities and other Local Agencies.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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266. Mr. Parushurama.

Amrithur (Adikarnataka) and 24 others.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Cattle are purchased from raiyats for prices ranging from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.
Musalmans, Adikarnatakas and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper.
Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Strong and good cows are used for ploughing and drawing carts while others are sold for slaughter.

The present system of cow-slaughter affects agricultural operations. Prohibition of cow-slaughter improves the breed of cattle, increases milk supply and reduces infant mortality. The available fodder supply is sufficient. The cost of maintaining protected cows will be compensated by manure yielded. Hide trade will not suffer.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

It is not necessary for Government to maintain them at much cost as the owners themselves will be bound to maintain cattle if legislation is passed.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Cattle should neither be sold nor exported.
Import of beef is to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Shastras prohibit cow-slaughter. *Vide* Slokas 59, 108-116 of Prayaschittakanda of Manusmrithi and Vaidyanathiya Prayaschitakanda, Gomedhayagna is not permitted by Shastras in present times.

Recommendation regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39)

Legislation should be undertaken and prohibition should be enforced by Government only.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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267. Mr. L. Boriah Gowda.

Agriculturist, Amrithur (Vokkaligar) and about 68 other signatories.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13)

Cattle are purchased from raiyats at prices ranging from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 each.
Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper.
Food supply will not be affected. Unserviceable cows are sold for Rs. 15 to Rs. 30.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25)

Agriculture is suffering very much by the existing system of cattle-slaughter.

Prohibition will increase milk supply and hence infant mortality is reduced. The raiyats will try their best to store fodder for cattle during harvest seasons and hence there will be no fear of insufficiency of fodder supply. Manure supply will be increased and the cost of maintaining protected cows will be met by the manure.

Hide trade will not suffer. The owners themselves will look after the unserviceable cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27)

Government need not establish Gosalas at much expense to them. The owners of cattle may maintain such institutions by raising subscriptions.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting sale of useless and aged cattle is advisable.

Beef should not be imported.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32)

Slokas 59, 108—116 of Prayaschittakanda of Manusmrithi say that cows should not be slaughtered.

Gomedayagna is not permitted at present by Shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39)

Legislation is necessary. Government should enforce prohibition.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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268. Mr. Lakkanna Gowda.

Agriculturist, Kannaguni (Vokkaliga) and 32 other signatures.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13)

Cattle are purchased from raiyats for Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 each.

Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food.

Food supply will not be affected as beef is used only in place of vegetables. Protected cows will yield more food by way of milk, ghee and curds. Unserviceable and cows are used partly for draught, and ploughing and partly sold for purposes of slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25)

Prohibition of cow-slaughter improves the breed of cattle, increases the supply of milk twofold or threefold, decreases the mortality of infants. There can be no fear of insufficiency of fodder supply. The supply of manure will be doubled. The cost of maintenance of protected cattle will be compensated by manure. Though hide trade may suffer to a certain extent, the dealers in hide may earn their livelihood through other occupations. Gomal lands should be reserved to enable the owners to maintain the unserviceable cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

As the owners themselves take care of their cattle it is not necessary for Government to establish Gosalas; it would be gratifying to people if they are established by Government also.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30)

Legislation prohibiting trasport and sale of cattle is necessary and provision should be made for the imposition of fines and punishment on offenders. People should be educated on the subject through lectures, leaflets, notices, etc.

Beef should not be imported.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32)

Manusmrithi, Yagnyavalkya Smrithi and Parasaramadhaviya, do not enjoin cow-slaughter.

Gomedhayagna is not permitted at present by Shastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39)

Legislation is necessary and is the only way. It should be enforced by Government.

No community will suffer.

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269. Mr. Muddiah.

Raiyat, Bammadigere and about 12 others.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3)

Prevention of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Ground bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13)

Cattle are obtained from raiyats in Shandies for Rs. 7 or Rs. 8 per head. Refers to the activities of the Amrut Mahal Department. Christians, Mahomedans and Adidravidas eat beef as food, as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25)

Aged and barren cows are partly used for agricultural purposes and partly sold for slaughter.

Protection of all cattle will not affect breed, if breeding bulls are maintained and used extensively for improving breed. Milk supply will increase twofold or threefold, infant mortality decreases, and manure increases in proportion to the number of cattle preserved. The raiyats must store the necessary amount of fodder. Hide trade does not suffer. Generally, the increase of manure will commensurate with the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27)

It is not necessary that Government should establish Gosalas. But the people would all they more be glad if they do so.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30)

Legislation is necessary. Import of beef is to be prohibited. Toll gates should be established in frontier places to watch the removal of cows for slaughter and the offenders booked.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Yagnavalkya Smrithi, Parasaramadhaviya, Hemadri Prayaschittakanda and Vaidyanathiya Prayachittakanda forbid cow-slaughter.

Gomedha is used in the sense of control of one's senses.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation should be undertaken and Government should enforce prohibition directly. It will not cause any hardship to any community to a very great extent.

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270. Mr.. Venkatesa Sastri.

Agent of the Sivaganga Matt.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all cattle is necessary.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

The slaughter of young and milch cattle has very much deteriorated breed and impaired agricultural operations.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

In the Karmakanda of Vedas, cow-slaughter is prohibited. *Vide* also Hatayoga III Chapter, Slokas 48-49.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

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271. Mr. D. Kongediappa.

Retired Head Master, Dodballapur (Devanga).

General opinion and recommendation –(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics – (Questions 4-6.)

Cow-slaughter is going on in almost all taluks, and on a large scale in Bangalore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the raiyats through their agents on the plea that they would protect them and also at the public auction unclaimed cattle impounded in the cattle pounds. The average price of each head of cattle sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15. The lowest class of the Christians, Adikarnatakas and Korachars use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Seventy per cent of cattle will be sold for slaughter, the rest being used fro agricultural purposes.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle by the supply of breeding bulls in every hobli, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply two or three times. The annual yield of milk from a first class cow is 1,500 seers, second class 1,000 seers and lowest class 500 seers. Protection of cattle requires a larger supply of fodder. But this demand can be met with by restricting the raiyats not to use gomal lands in a village to any other purposes and also insisting upon each raiyats to reserve a small portion of his land for the grazing of his cattle. Hide trade will not be affected in the long run. Owners will not feel any difficulty to maintain aged and unserviceable cows along with protected cattle, if only more gomal lands are given.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. Arrangements are being made by the public to establish Gosalas for the protection of cattle and Government should help the public by granting gomal lands for every Gosala.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the protection of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British Territories by the levy of heavy duty. Sale should be made only on license obtained. Rewards are to be offered to persons detecting persons committing frauds. Import of beef into the State should also be prohibited.

Religious grounds –(Questions 31-32.)

The books called " Gomahatme " and " Islame Goraksha " prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary through the agency of the Municipalities. No harm to any community will be caused. A similar law is working very well in other States, where also there are Mahomedans. The matter relating to usefulness of cow should be published in kanarese readers and other books, for imparting knowledge to young men. Government should reward persons doing humanitarian work, to serve as an incentive to others to come forward and do similar service.

272. Mr. Nedigee Honnappiah.

Zamindar, Chikmagalur Taluk, Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats on the plea of protecting them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20. Christians, Musalmans, Adikarnatakas and Korachars use beef as food as it is cheaper than other kinds of flesh.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Seventy-five per cent of cattle will be sold for slaughter. The rest are used for ploughing and drawing carts.

Slaughter of young cattle has much deteriorated breed and impaired agricultural operations. Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply fivefold. The annual yield of milk from a first class cow is 1,500 seers, second class, 1,000 seers and ordinary class, 500 seers. If all cattle are protected there may be more demand for fodder, which can be supplemented by insisting upon every raiyat to leave a portion of his land to serve as gomal lands for the grazing of their own cattle. The hide of a slaughtered cow is costlier than that of a cow dying naturally. The income derived by manure and other things will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining them Hide trade may be affected in the beginning.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. Government should give help to raiyats to establish Gosalas or Pinjrapoles at such places where good supply of water and fodder can be had by making suitable grants and also allotting more gomal lands attached to such institutions. While starting the scheme in the first instance, Government should bear the entire charges.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or the adjoining British Territory. Otherwise heavy duty on each head of cattle exported may be levied. Import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

It is said that Koran also prohibits cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action —(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary and is the only way and it may be enforced through the agency of Municipalities. No harm to any community will be caused, as it is not incumbent on men to eat beef only.

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273. Mr. S. Veerabhadrappa.

Sahukar, Chitaldrug, Veerasaiva.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Cows are slaughtered at Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar, Bowringpet, Davangere and also in jatras in large numbers.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from ignorant raiyats. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 20. Adikarnatakas, Mussalmans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. Since people do not live upon beef solely. The prohibition of slaughter does not affect the food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Eighty per cent of cattle are sold for slaughter. Only the rest being used for ploughing and drawing carts.

Protection of cattle promotes (1) agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply twofold. If all cattle are protected demand for more fodder can be met with by throwing open freely more gomal lands. The annual yield of milk of a first class cow is 1,500 seers, second class 1,000 seers and the lowest class 500 seers. The cost of maintaining cattle is more than compensated by the yield of manure, etc. Hide trade will not prove to be affected in the long run.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Raiyats should be encouraged to open Gosalas in such places where plenty of fodder and water can be had by making suitable grants to them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation as in the case protection of sandalwood trees is necessary for the prohibition of sale and transport of cattle within the State or to adjoining British Territories. A heavy duty on each head of cattle exported may be levied. The import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited, as it has been considered to be an unhealthy food.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39).

Legislation by Government is necessary. No harm to any community will be caused.

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274. Mr. K. R, Basavappa.

Head-Master, I.-M. School Narasapur, Kolar District. (*Lingayet.*)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

In Bangalore Cantonment, Bowringpet, Oorgaum and Kolar Gold Fields, large number of cows and bulls are slaughtered daily.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Mahomedans, Christians and Adikarnatakas use beef as food. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 20. Beef is cheaper than other kinds of meat. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Most of the cattle are used for agricultural purposes. only a few are sold away for slaughter.

Fodder supply will be sufficient. The cost of maintaining cattle will be equal to the value of increase of manure. Hide trade will not be affected. No difficulty will be felt by the owner in maintaining all cattle, if other measures, such as, prescribing certain monetary contribution by every Municipality, reserving a certain quantity of fodder after harvest season, are taken.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle by the supply of breeding bulls, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply twofold.

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect the food supply as other kinds of animal food such as sheep, goat and fish can be had in abundance.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should establish Gosalas at a cost of one lakh of rupees at every District Headquarter, Kolar Gold Fields and Bowringpet.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State and also to stop the importing of beef into the State.

Offenders are to be booked. Rewards are to be offered to persons detecting such frauds. Heavy custom fees should be levied on import of beef.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

The Amir of Afghanistan has introduced legislation for the prohibition of slaughter of cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary and is the only way. All restrictions on other kinds of meat should be removed.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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275. Mr. T. Ramachandra Rao.

Pleader, Magadi (Smartha Brahmin.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Thousands of cattle including heavy pregnant cows are slaughtered every year in Bangalore City Cantonment, Kolar Gold Fields, Channapatna, Chintamani, Chikballapur, Davangere and Tumkur.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the raiyats and other dealers in cattle on plea of using them for agricultural purposes. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter ranges between Rs. 25 and Rs. 50. Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas and the Europeans use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

The present rate of slaughter has very much affected breed and impaired agricultural operations.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply.

On an average a cow gives three seers of milk daily. Demand for fodder for the protection of cattle may be secured by restricting the disposal of gomal lands for agricultural purposes. The value of increase of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle. Hide trade will not be affected. Owners are bound to protect all cattle, after having derived immense benefit from them while they were useful.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas are now being opened by private agencies at Bangalore and other places and so Government need not open them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30)

Legislation is necessary prohibiting sale and transport of cattle within the State, but transport of cattle for *bona fide* agricultural purposes may be allowed. There should be no objection for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32)

In Tretayuga and Dwapara yuga the cow-slaughter was prohibited as indicated in the following Sloka :—

ಅಶ್ವಾಲಂಭಂಗವಾಲಂಭಂಸನ್ಯಾಸಂಪಲಪೈತೃಕ ॥ ದೇವರೇಣಸುತೋತ್ಪತ್ತಿಕಲೌಪಂಚವಿವರ್ಜಯೇ ॥

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action– (Questions 33–39)

Legislation by Government is necessary and should be enforced through the agencies of Municipalities.

This may affect only a few members of certain communities. But they can take to other trades and earn a living.

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276. Mr. Kalyan Singh.

Military Pensioner, Kolar (Rajput).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the dealers of cattle in weekly santes at an average cost of Rs. 25 per head. Adidravidas, Mussalmans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. If all cattle are protected it may affect the food supply of the State. But it can be made good by prohibiting the export of sheep and goats.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Eighty-five per cent of useless cattle are being slaughtered.

Breed has been very much deteriorated. Agricultural operations are very much impaired.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves the breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. The average annual yield of milk is 700 seers. Protection of cattle may affect the fodder supply. But Government should make suitable arrangements for fodder supply according to the local conditions. The value of increase of manure will not be equal to the cost of maintaining them. Hide trade may be diminished.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government and the public should co-operate in establishing Gosalas and Pinjrapoles at places where there are food and water in abundance.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30).

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle within the State and also to the adjoining British Territories, by requesting them to prohibit cow-slaughter in their territories also. Import of beef into the State should also be prohibited as this indirectly helps slaughter in frontier Provinces. Further, cattle sold must be purchased by Government and kept in Gosalas.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39).

Legislation by Government is necessary and it may be enforced through the agencies of Municipalities and District Boards.

Further, people should lecture on the usefulness of cow, to which religious sanctity has been attached.

This may affect persons accustomed to flesh eating.

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277. Mr. Bele Venkatashamiah.

Agriculturist and Representative Assembly Member, Hole-Narsipur (Gollar).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3).

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6).

It is learnt that in towns where there are Municipalities, whether with or without licenses not less than of 100 heads of cattle are slaughtered every week.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from ignorant raiyats under the plea of using them for agricultural purposes. The average cost of a cow sold for slaughter is Rs. 21. Adikarnatakas Adidravidas and Mussalmans use beef as food, as it is cheaper than other kinds of meat. Prohibition of beef as food does not affect the food supply as the flesh eaters may have other substitutes.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Agricultural operations are very much impaired, as breed has been deteriorated.

Prohibition of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves the breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply which will be equal to the cost of maintaining them. The yield of milk from a first class cow is 8 to 10 seers per day, from the second class 4 to 5 seers and from the last class 1 to 2 seers or an average 4 seers a day. Hide trade may diminish in the beginning, but it will adjust itself in course of time by the supply of hide of dead cattle. There is no difference between the price of the hide of a dead animal and that of a slaughtered one.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State at present. Government should encourage the public in establishing Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle within the State or into the adjoining British Territories, by the levy of a heavy duty on cattle exported. Import of beef into the State should also be prohibited, as many people are dying out of the unhealthiness of this food.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow-slaughter is prohibited in the book Islami Goraksha published by the " Prani Daya Prasaraka Sangha " of Davangere.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is absolutely necessary. Co-operation of Municipalities may be sought for.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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278. Mr. Atlur Ramasetty.

Dodpet, Mysore, Member of the Mysore Gorakshna Society.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Mysore more than 3,000 cows and bullocks and more than 500 buffaloes are slaughtered in every year. In Bangalore City, Cantonment, Kolar and Mysore, cattle are slaughtered in large numbers.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle from ignorant raiyats on shandy days through their agents without revealing to them their purpose. The average cost of a cow or bull that is sold for slaughter is Rs. 6 or 7. Christians, Mussalmans, Adikarnatakas and Adidravidas use beef as food. Beef is sold at a price cheaper than other kinds of meat.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

The majority of cattle is sold for slaughter.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle ten times, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. There are cows milching between half a seer and four seers a day. Demand for fodder

may be met with by throwing open gomal lands and allowing cattle to graze freely in State Forests. Hide trade will not be affected as there is not much hide trade in the State and it may be compensated by the hide of cattle dying naturally. They can also take to other avocations in life to earn their livelihood.

Gosalas - (Questions 26-27.)

There is a Pinjarapole in the Mysore City with 12 cattle. The cost of maintaining it is about Rs. 50 per mensem. His Highness the Maharaja and the general public have contributed funds for its maintenance. The sale proceeds of the manure will be credited to this fund. Government need not establish Gosalas and Pinjarapoles for the protection of all cattle, if slaughter is prohibited. But they may throw open gomal lands and the State Forest for free grazing.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle---(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British Territories unless a mutchalika is executed by the transporter to the effect that he is not taking cattle for slaughter. Import of beef into the State should also be prohibited.

Further, offenders are to be booked.

Religious grounds---(Questions 31-32.)

Cow-slaughter is prohibited in Yejurveda, VIth Prakarna, 28th Samhite, Manu Dharma Shastra VIII and 112th Volume and the Gomahatme edited by the witnesses under reference. Parashara Smriti, Upanishad, Bharata and Bhagavata prohibit cow-slaughter. Cow-killing is prohibited in the Code of Manu in this Kaliyuga.

In the Book called Genisis, IX Chapter, cow-slaughter is condemned. Count Tolstoy, General Boothe, Sir Issac Pitman, Mr. Addison, Dr. Peebles and other eminent Americans condemn flesh eating. Professor Dr. Sidney and other eminent Doctors in America declare that flesh eating is not conducive to health.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle---(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. But it must be enforced through the agency of the local bodies. Only a few may think that legislation may affect them ; but, on the other hand, a great majority of people will be benefitted.

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279. Mr. R. Venkata Rao,

Merchant, Tumkur, Kshatria.

General opinion and recommendation---(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Statistics---(Questions 4-6.)

It is stated that during 1925-26, 757 cattle were slaughtered in the Mysore City. Cattle are being slaughtered in large numbers in Bangalore City, Cantonment, Mysore, Kolar, Bowringpet and Shimoga.

Grounds bearing on food supply---(Questions 7-13).

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats on plea of maintaining them at a cost ranging between Rs. 5 and Rs. 50 per head. Mussalmans, Christians, Adikarnatakas use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds---(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply 3 or 4 times which may more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle. The average annual yield of milk from an Amrut Mahal breed is 900 seers and any other good breed of cow yields 800 seers. If all cattle are protected, some difficulty may be felt for fodder in large towns, but in villages there will be no such difficulty.

Gosalas –(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas are now established at Bangalore, Mysore and Davangere. Government should encourage opening of Gosalas by private agencies by allotting gomal lands and money grants.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle –(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State. The Police, Shanbhogs and Patels in villages, should be empowered in this behalf. Legislation is also necessary for prohibition of import of beef into the State. Beef as food is not conducive to health.

Religious grounds –(Questions 31-32.)

Religious sanctity has been attached to cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action –(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. In the long run, it will be found not to have caused any harm to any community.

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280. Mr. Hanumanthia.

On behalf of the teachers of the W. M. Girls' School, Fort, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Cattle are largely slaughtered in Bangalore and Kolar Districts where there are many Adikarnatakas.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Mahomedans buy cattle in jatras and from the raiyats in villages and, in turn, sell them to the butchers. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 15. Adikarnatakas, Mahomedans and Sikhs use beef as food as it is cheaper. People sell cattle as they find it impossible to maintain them.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves the breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply $1\frac{1}{2}$ times, (4) keeps the infant mortality stable, (5) increases manure supply $1\frac{1}{2}$ times. The annual yield of milk from a ಕಾಮಧೇನು cow is 360 seers, Hallikar 400 seers, Nellur cow 1,000 seers and Mandeshwer cow 1,250 seers. The value of increase of manure may not be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle. Hide trade will not be affected. Owners of cattle, if they find difficult to maintain all of them, may arrange to send them away to Gosalas.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Arrangements are being made to open Gosalas by Prani Daya Pracharaka Sanghas. Government sholud also establish Gosalas at convenient places in the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter by empowering the village authorities and toll-gate keepers to enforce the prohibition and punish the offenders.

Import of beef may be permitted, as prohibition may wound the religious feelings of certain communities.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Gomahatma deprecates cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government. No harm to any community will be caused.

281. Mr. Y. Puttappa.

Clerk, Co-operative Society, Magadi.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Slaughter is largely carried on in Bangalore City and Contonment, Kolar Gold Fields and Mysore.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from ignorant raiyats deceiving them. The sale of Amrut Mahal cattle is to make up the number of cattle required for slaughtering purposes. The average price of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 20. Adidravidas, Adikarnatakas, Massalmans and Christians use beef as food. Mostly they are used for ploughing and drawing carts.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (i) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle if Veterinary dispensaries are established in each taluk (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. Gomal lands should be freely thrown open for all the cattle. Hide trade may, to a little extent, be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should establish Gosalas at such taluk headquarters as can afford plenty of fodder and water-supply.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter in the same way as is done in the case of sandalwood, honne and teak trees and also as in the case of deer, peacocks, monkeys and ducks. On cattle exported to adjoining British Territories a heavy duty should be imposed. Import of beef into the State should also be prohibited by legislation as this indirectly minimises adult death-rate.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. The help of Municipalities also may be sought for. This will not cause any harm to any community.

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282. Mr- M. Muluvagaliah.

Clerk, First Grade, Special Magistrate's Court, Kolar, Adikarnataka.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Kolar about 200 cattle are slaughtered annually for beef. In Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar Gold Fields cattle are slaughtered on a large scale.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle from the raiyats on the plea of protecting them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 15. Adidravidas, Mussalamans and Christians use beef as food. About 90 per cent of cattle become the prey of butchers.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply 50 per cent. The hide of a slaughtered cow costs 1½ times more than that of a cow dying

naturally. Fodder supply will be found sufficient. The value of increase of manure will be equal to the cost of maintaining them. Export trade in hide may be lessened, but this, in noway, affects the local people from eking their livelihood. Every raiyat will somehow or other maintain the aged and maimed cattle along with others.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State at present. Gosalas may be established at the rate of two in a taluk. The average cost of maintaining a Gosala may come to Rs. 20 a month.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British territories is necessary. Offenders are to be severally punished. It is also necessary for prohibiting the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

It is stated in the Bharata that Balarama, for having killed a cow in the Maha-Bharata battle, made a pilgrimage round the world to be absolved of the sin.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government directly is necessary.

No harm to any community will be caused.

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283. Mr. U. R. Veerabhadrappa.

Zamindar, Kolar.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore and Mysore, cattle are slaughtered in large numbers, 95 per cent of cattle are slaughtered for beef.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter through their agents from poor raiyats by deceiving them. The average cost of a cow slaughtered is Rs. 2 to 15. Christians, Korachars, Adi-Karnatakas and Adi-Dravidas use beef as food, as it is cheaper. Food supply is not affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

In towns like Bangalore, Gold Fields, etc., most of the barren and unserviceable cows are sold for slaughter. Only in rural parts they are used for ploughing, carting, etc. Slaughter, at present, has impaired agricultural operations.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. The increase of manure may commensurate with the cost of maintaining cattle. Export in hide trade may be affected; the price of the hide of a slaughtered cow is more than that of a cow dying naturally. For the protection of aged and unserviceable cattle the raiyats should set apart one-tenth portion of their land for grazing. The Government should also increase the extent of Gomal lands.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas at present in the State. Steps are being taken to open Gosalas and Pinjrapoles. Government should co-operate with the public to open Gosalas in every village.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary, prohibiting the sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British territories. The half of the Police and the

Village officers may be sought for in this direction. Import of beef into the State should also be prohibited by legislation.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

In the Sruti, Code of Manu, Yagnavalkya and Parashara Dharmasastras cow slaughter is prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. Government should themselves take steps to prohibit cow slaughter as in the case of ganja, opium and sandalwood. A few people may be affected by legislation. But they can take to other trades, obtaining Government help, if necessary.

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284. Mr. C. V. Gururajachar.

School Master, Kolar, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Bangalore Cantonment and Kolar Gold Fields cattle are slaughtered in large numbers.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the villagers by deceiving them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 6 to 10. Musalmans and Europeans use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply may be affected ; but people will have to get through the difficulty in some way or other.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren and unserviceable cattle are sold for slaughter. Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. If all cattle are protected there may be increase in the cost of maintenance, but it can be made good by the levy of a cess by Government. Hide trade in the State not being much, may not be affected. It is the bounden duty of a raiyat to protect all cattle, whether serviceable or otherwise, having derived much benefit by it from the beginning.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. There should be a Gosala in every village maintained by the public under the proper supervision of the Police.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting the sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British territories and also import of beef into the State is necessary. Offenders should be penalised.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow killing is prohibited in all sastras, and it is considered to be one of the five sins which man not should contract. The scriptures consider that kind treatment to animals is a cardinal virtue.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and enforcement by Government is absolutely necessary. Prevention of cow slaughter should also be preached openly to the public. Books condemning cow killing should be prescribed in schools as text-books. By pamphlets and other devices all endeavours should be made to preach the advantages likely to accrue by prohibition of slaughter of cows. A few people may be affected in the beginning. But they can use other food grains and relieve themselves of the difficulty.

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285. Mr. M. Channakrishniah.

Kannada Pandit, High School, Kolar (Hindu).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Bangalore Cantonment and Kolar Gold Fields cattle are slaughtered in large numbers by obtaining them in weekly santhes.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter through their agents by deceiving the villagers. In the santhe held at Gonahalli in Srinivasapur Taluk, cattle are obtained for slaughter between Rs. 5 and Rs. 20 per head. Adidravidas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. If all cattle are protected, increase of demand for fodder can be made up by allotting more gomal lands for free graze. Ninety-two per cent of cattle will go for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle by the supply of good breeding bulls, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) incerases manure supply by 50 per cent. The cost of hide of a slaughtered cow is half that of a cow dying natural death. The increase of manure may comme nsurate the cost of maintaining cattle. Export trade in hide may be affected. The owner must protect even the unserviceable cattle along with serviceable ones, whatever may be the difficulty he has to meet with.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. One has to be established at every Taluk Headquarters. The cost of maintenance of a Gosala may come to about Rs. 20 a month.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting the sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British territories is necessary and also the import of beef in to the State is necessary. A fine of Rs. 200 should be imposed on offenders.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow killing is deprecated in the Anusasana Parva in Mahabharata and it is considered as one of the five sins which a man is prohibited to commit.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and its enforcement by Government direct is absolutely necessary. No harm to any community will be caused.

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286. Mr. Lakshminarayana Iyer.

Contractor, Kolar, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Kolar Gold Fields, Bangalore, Mysore and Kolar cattle are slaughtered in large numbers.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the dealers of cattle. Adikarnatakas use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Prevention of slaughter may increase milk-supply, but it does not reduce infant mortality; it increases manure supply twofold, the value of which may be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle. Hide trade may be affected to a little extent. All difficulties may best be avoided, if Government grant more lands and subscriptions from public are collected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Gosalas should be established by Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Government should make necessary arrangements to prevent sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British territories, and also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Hindu Sastras, Kuran and Bible, all prohibit cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39)

Legislation by Government through the agencies of local bodies is necessary. The flesh-eating community may be affected, but they can use food grains instead.

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287. Mr. K. Nanjundaiya.

Jamindar, Kunigal.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10 . Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Christains use beef as food. Beef sells cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply threefold, (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply three or fourfold. The annual yield of milk from a 1st class cow is between 600 and 1,500 seers. More demand for fodder may be met with by throwing open State Forests and Amrit Mahal Kavals freely by Government as was done in former days. As hide trade is not one of the chief factors to improve the economic development of the State, it does not matter, if prohibition of slaughter affects hide trade in the State. The cost of maintaining cattle will not be much.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Government should establish Gosalas, Gomal lands should be attached to them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sales or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British territories and also for the import of beef into the State. A heavy duty may be levied on each cow exported.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Cow killing is prohibited in the codes of Manu, Yagyavalkya, Parasara and in the following sastras.

1. ಆಗವ್ಯೋ ಆಸ್ಯೆ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ (ಯಜುರ್ವೇದ).
2. ಮಹತಾಮುದ್ಯಾಣಾಂ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ (ಋಗ್ವೇದ).

ಫಲಾರ್ಥ ಅಲಾಖುತನಖುಂ ಪೂಖಿಹರತ್ ಹೈವಾನುಥ್ ಯೆಂಖ ಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧ ಇಸ್ಲಾಂ ಮುಹಾಪ್ಪಮುಪರ ವಚನದಿಂದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತತ್ವವು ಜನ್ಮಾಗಿ ವ್ಯಕ್ತವಾಗುತ್ತೆ.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government and its enforcement by them are arenecessary. A similar legislation is working well in other States where there are both Hindus and Musalmans, and as such, no harm to any community is likely to be caused.

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288. Mr. M. Rangappa.

President, Pashurakshaka Sangha, Molakalmuru.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Slaughter of cattle goes on in almost all villages.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats on the plea of protecting them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 15. Adikarnatakas, Myasa Naikers, Korachers, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food, as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected. For food no animals should be slaughtered.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and increases manure supply. The annual yield of milk from a 1st class cow or Amrit Mahal breed is 1,600 seers and 800 seers from an ordinary breed of cow. If all cattle are protected, the existing supply of fodder would be sufficient. The question of hide trade should not at all be considered, when people are actually dying for want of cow's milk, the best nutrient food.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British territories. Cattle costing more than Rs. 100 a head may be sold through the Patel and Shanbhogs and Panchayets. Legislation is also required for the import of beef into the State, as it is considered to be an unhealthy food.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow slaughter is condemned by Sri Sankara, Ramanuja and Madhvacharyas, Sri Alli, and Abdul Mahamed.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government and its enforcement by them are necessary. No harm to any community will be caused, as a similar piece of legislation is working very well in other States.

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289. Mr. Devarakonda Thippiah.

Silk Merchant, Molakalmuru.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 18, Adikarnatakas, Myasanaikars, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture. (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortility, and (5) increases manure supply. The annual yield of milk from a cow of our country is 600 seers. The hide of cattle dying a natural death is costlier than that of the slaughtered cattle. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Increase of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle. The question of hide trade need not be considered.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government need not establish Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State and also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

In all religious Sastras, cow slaughter is prohibited.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government and its enforcement by them are necessary.
No harm to any community will be caused.

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290. Mr. Balegowda.

Patel of Bidanigere, Kunigal Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In almost all villages and District headquarters cows are slaughtered and the number comes to about a lakh a year.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 10. Adikarnatakas, Christians and Musalmans use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. Food supply will not be affected, as man is not a carnivorous animal.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply threefold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply three or four fold. The annual yield of milk from a 1st class cow is 1,500 seers and from an ordinary cow 600 seers. If all cattle are to be protected, more demand for fodder may be met with by throwing open. State Forests and Amrit Mahal kavals for grazing purposes freely as was done in olden days. If this is done, the cost of maintaining cattle will not be much.

Hide trade may be affected in the beginning, but, later, the normal position may be attained.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are now no Gosalas in the State. Government should establish them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or export of cattle and for the import of beef into the State Transport of cattle for slaughter to adjoining British territories may be put a stop to by the levy of heavy duty on each head of cattle so exported.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

The same authorities quoted by Mr. K. Nanjundaiya of Kunigal.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government and its enforcement by them are necessary. No harm to any community will be caused.

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291. Mr. M. Ramappa.

Cloth Merchant, Molakalmuru.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In almost all villages and big towns, cows are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the ignorant people. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 20. Adikarnatakas, Musalmans, Christians and Myasa Naikers use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. Food supply is not affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortility and (5) increases manure supply. The annual yield of milk from a local cow is 700 or 800 seers. The hide of cattle that die a natural death is costlier than that of a slaughtered one. Present fodder supply will be sufficient. The increase of manure will be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle. The question of hide trade need not be considered.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government need not establish Gosalas, as raiyats maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle by allowing them to graze in their fields.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State and also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

All religious texts prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government and its enforcement by them are necessary. No harm to any community will be caused.

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292. Mr. Masapathi Thimmiya.

Weaver, Molakalmuru.

Ge[illegible] ecommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

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293. Mr. Vasi Venkatakondappa.

Cloth Merchant, Molakalmuru.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Slaughter goes on to a great extent in big towns and cities.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from ignorant raiyats. The average cost of a cow sold for slaughter is Rs. 18. Adikarnataks, Myasanaikers, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. Food supply will not at all be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. Cows of local breed yield 600 seers of milk per year. The price of the hide of a cow dying naturally is costlier. If all cattle are to be protected, the raiyats should allow their aged and unserviceable cattle to graze in their fields. Fodder supply will be sufficient. The value of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Gosalas need not be established by Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State and also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

All religious texts prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is desirable. It should be enforced by direct action of Government. No harm to any community will be caused.

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294. Mr. D. Isvarappa.

Cloth Merchant, Molakalmuru.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Slaughter goes on to a great extent in big towns and cities.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

The cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 15. Adikarnatakas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. The hide of cattle dying a natural death is costlier. Fodder supply will be sufficient. The increase of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Gosalas need not be established by Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle – (Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State and also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

All religious texts prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39).

Legislation is desirable. It should be enforced by direct action of Government. No harm to any community will be caused.

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295. Mr. G. Thimmappaiya.

Jamindar, Honnavalli, Tiptur Taluk. (Smartha.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

The average cost of a cow sold for slaughter is Rs. 10. Mahomedans and the low classes among Christians and those among Hindus use beef as food. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Generally barren and useless cattle are sold for slaughter.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply 30 per cent more, (4) reduces infant mortilaty and (5) increases manure supply by 50 per cent. A first class cow gives 720 seers of milk and an ordinary one gives 200 seers.

Hide trade in the very beginning may be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Gosalas should be established by Government wherever they are considered necessary.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter. Their removal to the adjoining British territories may best be prevented by punishing the slaughterers more than the sellers of cattle by inflicting fines, etc. Import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited.

Rewards should be offered to persons detecting such frauds out of the fines thus collected.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow slaughter is said to be prohibited in Dharma Sastras and in Mahabharata. Cow sacrifice is not in vogue now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action– (Questions 33–39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary and should be enforced by direct action of Government. It will not cause any hardship to any class or community.

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296. Mr. K. N. Muddurmsetty.

Maddagiri.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from ignorant raiyats. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 100. Adikarnatakas and Musalmans use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Seventy-five per cent of barren and unserviceable cattle are sold for slaughter.

The present slaughter has deteriorated breed and impaired agricultural operations.

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality, and (5) increases manure supply. The annual yield of milk from a cow of 1st class breed is 1,500 seers, 2nd class 1,000 seers and from an ordinary cow 500 seers. If gomal lands should be set apart for the use of aged and unserviceable cattle, fodder supply will be sufficient. The increase of manure will more or less be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should encourage the public in establishing Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State and also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

All religious texts prohibit cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government and its enforcement through local bodies also are necessary. No harm to any community is likely to be caused.

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297. Mr. Kenchaiya.

Retired School Master, Maddagiri.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the raiyats and dealers in cattle. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 3 and Rs. 50. It is not necessary that beef alone should be used as food. People can take to food grains, which will increase, if manure supply is increased.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren and unserviceable cows are generally sold for slaughter. Agricultura operations are very much impaired for want of good breeds. Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply twofold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. The annual yield of milk from a cow of 1st class breed is 1,500 seers, 2nd class 1,000 seers and ordinary cow 500 seers. Owners of cattle need not arrange to maintain the aged and unserviceable cattle. Fodder supply will increase, consequent on increase of manure, if all cattle are protected. The increase of manure will more than commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle. Hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas should be established at the rate of 2 or 3 in each taluk. The average annual cost of a cow may come to Rs. 5. Some people here are trying to open a Pinjrapole.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or export of cattle and also for the import of beef into the State. Transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British territories may be put a stop to, by the levy of heavy duty on each head of cattle so imported.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Religious texts prohibit cow slaughter. Further, humanity condemns it.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government and its enforcement through the Local authorities also are necessary. No serious harm to any community will be caused.

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298. Mr. Srikanta Sastri.

Maddagiri.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the raiyats and others maintaining cattle on the plea that they would protect them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter ranges between Rs. 5 and Rs. 50.

Food supply will not be affected; on the other hand, it will increase, if slaughter is put a stop to.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply 1½ times, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply four-fold. The cost of maintaining them will increase in the proportion in which manure increases. Hide trade will not be affected. Owners have to maintain all cattle, especially after having derived much benefit from it.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

The slaughter of young and milch cattle has very much deteriorated breed and impaired agricultural operations.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Government should establish 2 or 3 Gosalas or Pinjrapoles in each taluk. The average cost of maintaining a cow may come to about Rs. 5 per year.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British territories, by the levy of duty per head of cattle, and also for the import of beef into the State.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Religion does not enjoin cow-slaughter. Cow sacrifice is not in vogue now.

Legislation by Government is necessary and it may also be enforced through the agency of Municipalities.

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199. Mr. Rajanarasaiya Chetty.

President of the Arya Vaisya Sangha, Tyamagondlu, Nelamangala Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3).

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats and cattle lifters. The cost of a cow or bull so sold is Rs. 20. Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Karnatakas, Musalmans and Lambanees use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prohibition (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply two fold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply two-fold. The average annual yield of milk from a 1st class breed of cow is 2,000 seers, 1,500 from a second class cow and 1,000 seers from an ordinary cow.

Increase of manure supply will commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle. Hide trade will not be affected. Cattle considered to be unfit for use may be left free and allowed to graze in State Forest and also maintained in Gosalas.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are now no Gosalas in the State. Government should encourage the public to establish Gosalas in such places as can afford plenty of fodder and water-supply by giving money contributions to them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter should be prohibited. In every village two registers should be enforced to be maintained by the local authorities, one showing the number of cattle sold and the other showing births and deaths, and a statement by every purchaser of cattle to the effect that he is purchasing not for the purpose of slaughter should be caused to be recorded with his signature. Heavy duty should be imposed on each head of cattle transported outside the State.

Import of beef need not be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Hindu Dharma Sastras and Jain Sastraic Books advocate prohibition of slaughter of cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary and may be enforced by Government through the agency of the municipalities. In schools, books condemning cow slaughter and flesh eating should be prescribed as text books and the subjects made compulsory.

Legislation may affect Mahomedan and Christian communities. But they may be reconciled by way of explanation of the disadvantages of the beef eating by pamphlets, etc.

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300. Mr. B. Dyave Gowda.

Coffee Planter, Chikmagalur, Vokkaliga.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from Hindus generally. The average cost of a cow or bull so sold is between Rs. 6 and Rs. 15. Christians, Mahomedans and Adikarnatakas use beef as food, which is cheaper.

Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prohibition of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply two or three fold, (4) reduces infant mortality, and (5) increases manure supply three fold. If all the cattle are protected, there may be deficiency in the present supply of fodder, but it may be made good by freely throwing open Amrut Mahal kavals and State forests for grazing. Hide may be reduced, but it may be made good by the abundant supply of increase. The price of slaughtered cattle may be a bit costlier than that of cattle dying a natural death. The aged and maimed cattle should be protected, though difficulty is felt, as they are the sources of manure supply.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. Government should establish Gosalas and maintain them with the aid of the sympathetic public. In Malnad parts, such institutions are not necessary in large numbers.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British territories unless the transport is allowed by certificate or license granted by the local authorities on payment of heavy duty. Import of beef into the State should also be prevented by legislation.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

He refers to Mahatma Gandhi's Review containing the views of the Americans regarding cow slaughter, published at page 220 of "Young India" paper, dated 17th June 1926.

Shastras do not enjoin cow sacrifice.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary and is the only way. It should be administered by Government. This will not affect any community, as even flesh eaters are gradually becoming vegetarians. The prosperity of an agricultural State depends on the protection of cattle.

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301. Mr. M. Gubbi Mallappa.

Secretary, Gosamrakshana Committee, Nelamangala.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

It is learnt that in almost all villages and towns, about 1,000 head of cattle are slaughtered daily.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the raiyats through their agents by deceiving them. Adi-Karnatakas and Adi-Dravidas use beef as food.

Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Seventy-five per cent of barren and unserviceable cattle are sold for slaughter.

Present slaughter has deteriorated breed to a great extent. Agricultural operations are impaired. Prohibition of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply two fold. The annual yield of milk from a first class breed is 1,000 seers, from a second class 750 seers and 400 seers from an ordinary breed of cattle. If all cattle are to be protected, gomal lands should be freely thrown open by Government for their grazing. Hide trade may be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no gosalas now in the State. One is likely to be opened shortly at Nelamangala. Government should encourage those who are willing to open Pinjrapoles by granting half the cost of building and the pay of the peon who tends the cattle. The aged cattle may freely allowed to graze in State Forests.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter, as also for the import of beef into the State. Their removal to the adjoining British territories for slaughter can be prevented by the levy of heavy fees on each head of cattle so exported.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Religious Sastras, as also Humanity, prohibit cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. It should be enforced through the agencies of the Municipalities District Boards and Village Panchayets. The help of the Police also may be sought for to a certain extent. No hardship to any community will be caused.

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302. Mr. Mahamahopadhyaya Vidyanidhi Verupaksha Sastri, Avl.

Professor, Adwaita Vedanta, Maharaja's College, Mysore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle, is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Prevention of slaughter will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) improves breed of cattle, (2) increases milk, (3) reduces infant mortality, (4) increases manure supply which will commensurate the cost of maintaining cattle. The present supply of fodder will be sufficient.

Hide trade will not be affected. No difficulty will the owner of cattle experience by maintaining the aged and maimed ones along with protected ones.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas should be established wherever cow slaughter is largely done. The cost will not be much.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State is necessary. Import of beef into the State should also be prohibited by legislation.

It is also desirable that both the well-to-do people and Government should purchase cattle sold and maintain them in Gosalas and Pinjrapoles.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow slaughter is prohibited in . Yagnavalkya Smriti, Madhuparka Prakarna, and Dharma sastras.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and its enforcement by Government are necessary. No harm to any community is likely to be caused.

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303. Mr. Nadig Asvatha Rao.

Shanbhog and Representative Assembly Member, Kumsi.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the sellers whom they know, on the plea of protecting them, at an average cost of Rs. 10 or 15. Adi-Karnatakas, Mohamedans, Christians and Korachers use beef as food. . It will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of slaughter of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply twofold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply twofold. The annual yield of milk is 1,800 seers from a first class breed, 1,200 seers from a second class breed and 600 seers from an ordinary breed. If cow slaughter is prohibited, the aged and unserviceable cows should be protected by the Gorakshana Saighas and by Government. If gomal lands are given for free grazing as in the days past, the supply of fodder will be found sufficient. Hide trade may be affected. Cost of maintaining cattle will be equal to the value of increase of manure.

Gosalas —(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. Government should financially help the raiyats of such places where plenty of fodder and water are available to open Gosalas for the protection of aged and unserviceable cattle.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British territories and for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Shastras do not enjoin sacrifice of cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. It should be administered by Government through local bodies. It will not affect any community.

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304. Mr. M. Dhakshina Murti.

Police Duffedar, Magadi (Smartha).

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Bangalore City and Cantonment, Kolar Gold Fields, Bowringpet, Chintamani, Hoskote, Whitefield, Channapatna, Mysore, Ganjam, Devanhalli, Davangere, Tumkur, Chitaldrug, Shimoga and Hassan, cattle are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats under the plea of protecting them at an average cost of rupees five to ten per head. Adi-Dravidas, Adi-Karnatakas, Christians, Mahomedans, Vodders, Korachers and Madars generally use beef as food which is said to be cheaper. Prohibition does not diminish food supply as no body lives upon beef only.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Aged and unservicable cows are generally sold for slaughter. Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality, and (5) increases manure supply. It may affect the fodder supply to a little extent, but it can be made good by discontinuing the system of disposing of gomal lands on dharakhasts for cultivation. The cost of maintaining cattle will be equal to the increase of manure. Hide trade may be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas now. Government need not establish Gosalas or Pinjrapoles.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State and to the adjoining British Territories, and also for the prohibition of import of beef into the State is necessary.

There is no objection for export of cattle. But if heavy duty is imposed on each head of cattle so exported, export trade will soon come to an end.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow-sacrifice is not in vogue now.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation as also other measures are necessary.

It should be administered by Government only. Municipalities should not be allowed to have a hand in it. It will not affect any community, as cow is not the only animal meant for food and they can use meat of other animals instead.

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305. Mr. Embar Govindachar.

Gopalakrishnaswami Temple, Malleswaram, Bangalore City, Sri Vaishnava.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In almost all District Headquarters they are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

It will not affect food supply. It has been stated that beef is unhealthy.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter increases milk supply, promotes agriculture and protection of children.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should necessarily establish Gosalas at every place.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation prohibiting sale or export of cattle for purposes of slaughter is necessary.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

The Usual Dharma in the universe prohibits slaughter of cows. Further shastras also do not enjoin their slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action -(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation as also other measures are necessary.

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306. Mr. S. A. Hanumantha Raju.

Representative Assembly Member and Retired School Master, Chitaldrug, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In almost all District Headquarters they are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers through their agents procure cattle from the poor raiyats at an average cost of Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 a head.

Adikarnatakas, Bedars, Mussalmans and Christians use beef as food which is cheaper. About 75 per cent of cattle will be sold for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply twofold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases quantity of manure twofold. Annual yield of milk from a first class cow is 1,500 seers, second class 1,000 seers and third class 500 seers. Hide trade will not be effected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should establish Gosalas in large towns and also by allowing cattle of such places to graze in Government kavals.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter and to the adjoining British territories is necessary. Offenders are to be looked. Heavy duty should be imposed on export trade.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Religion does not preach slaughter. Even the religions of other communities do not enjoin cow-slaughter. Akbar, Aurangazeb and other Mahomedan Kings entirely prohibited cow-slaughter in their dominions.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary and is the only way. It should be administered by Government through the agency of Municipalities. It will not create any communal disturbance.

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307. Mr. Doddaiya.

Representative Assembly Member, Bettada Nagenahalli, elected by the Adikarnataka Association, Chitaldrug.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Not less than 30,000 cattle are slaughtered every year.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats by deceiving them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 50. Adikarnatakas, Bedars, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper than any other kind of meat. Food supply will not be affected. If all cattle are protected, flesh eaters may get flesh, by killing pigs and cocks and by eating fishes and the like, which can be arranged to be reared in places e like Vani Vilas Sagara, Sulekere and Madagakere where there is plenty of water. Senty-five per cent of cattle will be generally slaughtered.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Breed will be deteriorated; agricultural conditions are impaired. Due to want of nutrient food, unhealthiness will prevail.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply twofold, (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply three or four times. Is all cattle are to be protected demand for fodder may be met with by throwing open gomal lands for their grazing. Hide trade will not be affected if all cattle is protected, since the hide of dead cattle procurable within the State will be quite sufficient to meet the demand. A first class cow yields 1,500 seers, second class 1,000 seers and the ordinary class 500 seers. The increase of manure will commensurate with the cost of maintaining cows.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. Prani Daya Pracharaka Sangha of Davangere and Himsanivaraka Sangha of Chitaldrug have been arranging to establish such Gosalas or Pinjrapoles and Government also should encourage them. It is by far better if Government themselves come forward to open such institutions in places where fodder and water can be had in plenty.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or export of cattle for slaughter. Their removal to adjoining British Territories can best be prevented by the levy of a heavy duty of Rs. 5 per head of cattle and utilise this income for the maintenance of Pinjrapoles. Toll-gates should be opened in frontier places to watch such removals. All offenders are to be penalised.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Many religious text-books and more than that Humanity condemn cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary and is the only effective way. This should be enforced through the agency of the local bodies. No hardship is likely to be caused to any community. Further the people affected, should be educated by lectures and the like about the usefulness and manifold advantages derived by protecting cows.

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308. Mr. Puttanna.

Agriculturist, Homena Village, Chamrajnagar Taluk, Mysore District, Veerasaiva, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

There are about 10 butcher shops and 15 slaughterhouses in Mysore. Some 15 people may have been employed in them.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats at an average cost of Rs. 6 per head of cattle. Adidravidas, use beef as food as it is cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren and non-milch cows besides being used for ploughing are sold away for slaughter. Famine is the direct result of slaughter.

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply. Hide trade will not be diminished, as very few deal with hides. If all restrictions now imposed on free grazing by cattle are removed, fodder will be sufficient.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Establishment of Gosalas or Pinjrapoles by Government is not necessary.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British Territories and also for the export of beef into the State. Precautions are to be taken to strictly watch such export in the frontier parts.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Ithihasams do not enjoin slaughter of cows.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. It is to be administered by Government only. It may affect a few people who are dependent on hide trade for living. But if they only take to rubber trade, they will be more than compensated.

Further, many gomal lands may be given for the protection of cattle.

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309. The Secretary Sri Gopalkrishta, Gosamrakshanasala.

Fraser Town, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle generally is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Mysore City 3,757 cattle are said to have been slaughtered during the year 1925-26. Cattle are being slaughtered with or without licenses obtained from the Municipalities in Bangalore City and Cantonment, Mysore, Kolar including Gold Fields, Bowringpet and Davangere.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the raiyats and other ignorant villagers on plea of protecting them. The average cost of a cow or a bull so sold is between Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 per head. Adikarnatakas, Christians and Mussalmans use beef as food as is it cheaper. Nearly 75 per cent of cattle are sold away for slaughter. Food supply will not be affected, as only a few people use beef as food.

Other economic grounds- (Questions 14-25.)

Prohibition (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle if Government supply good breeding bulls to the raiyats, (3) increases milk supply twofold at a cheaper cost, (4) minimises infant mortality, and (5) increases manure supply two fold. The annual average yield of milk from the first class is breed is 1,500 seers, from the second class is 1,000 seers and the lowest 500 seers. Free grant of gomal lands by Government as in the days of old may equalise the demand for fodder. Hide trade will not be affected. The value of the hide of a slaughtered cow will be a bit greater than that of a cow that dies a natural death.

Gosalas – (Questions 26-27.)

There are 4 or 5 Gosalas in the State opened by private agencies and it is sufficient if Government provide gomal lands for those institutions and also establish Pinjrapoles near big tanks, etc.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation by Government for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British Territories as also for import of beef into the State is necessary. Government should give directions to the Railway, Police and Village authorities to guard against suah removal. A heavy duty may also be levied on cattle exported.

Religious Grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Yajurveda, Codes of Manu and Yagnavalkya, Sreedhareayamanusmriti, Parasara Madhaveya, Vaidyanathaiya Prayaschittakhanda, Bharata and Bhagavata and Gomahatme condemn cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government through the agency of Municipalities. It will not cause any communal disturbance to a great extent. Even those that may be affected, may be brought round by being taught about the manifold advantages derived from well-protected cows. Just as " Sathi " was put a stop to, so also " cow-slaughter " should be prohibited.

310—311. Messrs. K. Rangiengar and S. K. Setlur.

Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Mysore City 3,757 cattle were said to have been slaughtered during the year 1925-26. In Bangalore City, Cantonment, Mysore, Kolar, Kolar Gold Fields, Bowringpet and Davangere, cows are slaughtered after obtaining licenses and in some places, without licenses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the raiyats on plea of protecting them same. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 5 and Rs. 50. Adikarnatakas, Christians and Mussalmans use beef as food as it is cheaper than other kind of meat. Seventy-five per cent of cattle becomes prey to the butchers. Food supply will not be affected, as only a few people use beef as food.

Other economic grounds –(Questions 14–25.)

. Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases the breed of cattle by the supply of breeding bulls to the villagers, (3) increases milk supply twofold, (4) reduces infant mortality, and (5) increases manure supply twofold. The annual yield of milk from a first calss cow is 1,500 seers, second class 1,000 seers and third class 500 seers. The cost of maintenance of all cattle, if protected, will be more or less the same, as 90 per cent of cattle are in villages where the cost of their up-keep will be comparatively small. Gomal lands should be freely allotted as in former days. Hide trade will not be diminished by prohibition as number of cattle will increase and hide of cattle dying a natural death will be constantly procured.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Gosalas are now being established by private agencies by public subscription. There are 4 or 5 Gosalas now. Government should give encouragement to private institutions by granting gomal lands to them and establish at their cost Pinjrapoles near large tanks.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle –(Questions 28–30.)

Legislation is necessary for (1) the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories by the imposition of heavy fees and also (2) for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31–32.)

Shastras and Religious Scriptures as Yajurveda, Codes of Manu and Yagnyavalkya, Sreedhareeya Manusmruthi, Parasara Madhaveeya, Vaidyanatheeya Prayaschittakanda, Bharata and Bhagavata, condemn cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33–39.)

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government through the agency of Municipalities. It will not cause any communal disturbance to a great extent. Even those that are affected may be brought round by educating them about the manifold advantages derived from well protected cows. Just as " Sathi " was put a stop to, so also " cow-slaughter " should be prohibited.

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312. Mr. Bharati Sampangi Ramaiya.

Fort, Bangalore City, Smartha.

General opinion and recommendation –(Questions 1–3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4–6.)

Cattle are sold for slaughter in the weekly santhes at Yindegonala, Hoskote, Chandapura and Madivala in the Bangalore District. About two thousand four hundred cattle are slaughtered per year.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7–13.)

Beef is used as food by Adikarnatakas, Mussalmans, and Christians as being cheaper. Food supply will not be affected, on account of prohibition of slaughter only.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14–25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. Hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26–27.)

Gosalas should be established by Government in the first instance in places where big weekly santhes are held, the expenses being borne out by the villagers.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories for purpose of slaughter and (2) for the import of beef into the State is necessary.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

The book called 'Islami Gorakshaka' edited by Davangere Prani Dayagyana Saraka Sangha and which is an interpretation of the 'Koran' by Mr. Vakeel Syed Nazir Ahamad may be referred to.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary through the agency of local bodies. It may affect only those people who are accustomed to beef eating and generally may displease flesh eaters. But the common good is to be considered.

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313. Mr. R. R. Srinivasa Gopalacharya.

Pandit, Mysore Government Oriental Library, Bajjanna's Lines, Chamaraja Mohalla, Mysore, Sri Vaishnava.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases breed of cattle four-fold, (3) increases milk supply, (4) increases manure supply six times which will be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle. Gosalas should be increased by Government for the grazing of cattle in case slaughtering is prohibited. Hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas for the protection of the aged and unserviceable cattle should be established by Government in such places where there are no facilities for agricultural operations.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories for purpose of slaughter and (2) for the import of beef into the State is necessary.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

(1) Yagnyavalkya Smriti III (Prayas-Chittahyaya, 234 and 263-4 Slokas) prohibit cow-slaughter.

(2) Sumantha Brihaspati, Savarta Kotyayana, Harita, Samkha.

(3) Code of Manu, 108 Sloka in the 112 Chapter and 109-116 Slokas.

(4) Parasarasmriti 8th and 9th Chapter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

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314. Mr. Somayajiandan Narasimhacharya.

Pandit, Mysore Oriental Library, Oil Machine Street, Mysore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Prevention does not affect food supply, as it is not meant that people should live only by flesh eating.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves the breed, (3) increases food supply and reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply two-fold which will be equal to the cost of maintaining them. The annual yield of milk ranges from 300 seers to 1,500 seers. Protection of aged and unserviceable cattle requires additional allotment of gomal lands for their grazing. Hide trade will not be affected as use can be made of from the hide of a cow dying a natural death.

Opin on regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories for purpose of slaughter and (2) for the import of beef into the State is necessary.

Religious grounds – (Questions 31-32.)

(1) Yagnyavalkya Smriti III (Prayas-Chittadhyoga, 234 and 263-4 Slokas) prohibit cow-slaughter.

(2) Sumantha Brihaspati, Savarta Kotyayana, Karita, Samkha.

(3) Code of Manu, 108 Sloka in the 112 Chapter and 109-116 Slokas.

(4) Parasara Smriti 8th and 9th Chapter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Protection of cattle from slaughter should be secured by all means. It will not affect any community, if they only take to the customs adopted by their ancestors.

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government in a manner suitable to them. It will not cause any communal disturbance.

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315. Mr. R. V. Ramaswamiengar.

Prayoga Vidwan, 7th Main Road, Malleswaram, Bangalore, Sri Vaishnava Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter generally from the raiyats at an average cost of Rs. 20 per head. Adikarnatakas, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food. Seventy-five per cent of aged and unserviceable cattle are generally sold for slaughter. It will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) increases milk supply, (2) promotes justice, harmony and gratitude in men, (3) reduces infant mortality and (4) increases manure supply. Protection of cattle from slaughter has no bearing with the improvement of their breed The present supply of fodder is sufficient. There is no connection whatever between Hindu Dharma and loss or gain in hide trade.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. There is no necessity to open Gosalas. It will well serve the purpose if Government do not dispose of the gomal lands by Revenue sales but reserve them for grazing.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

A Committee has to be constituted to classify the cow and buffalo breed into one class and other animals into another class and only the better class may be permitted to be transported elsewhere. Import of beef into the State should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Shastras such as " Bharata " do not enjoin slaughter of cows. Further, flesh has been considered as an unhealthy food.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action--(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government. This may affect a certain class of people, but, this should not be considered, from the point of common good to a majority of people. Even legislation is unnecessary, if only the different communities go back to their traditional customs.

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316. Mr. S. N. Somaiya, Student c!o T. Lakshmiramaniah.

Superintendent, Comptroller's Office, Visvesvarapuram, Bangalore.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is recommended.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Out of the cattle slaughtered, nearly 30 per cent are pregnent and milch cows.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the poor raiyats who are not able to protect them. The average cost of a buffalo sold for slaughter is Rs. 5 or Rs. 6 and that of a cow Rs. 3 or Rs, 4. Adidravidas and Mussalmans use beef as food. In the first instance, it may affect food supply, but, later on, by promotion of agricultural operations, this may be set right.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases milk supply, (3) reduces infant mortality and (4) increases manure supply about 40 per cent which will commensurate with the cost of maintaining them. The annual yield of milk from a buffalo is worth Rs. 180 from ordinary cow Rs. 150 and from the foreign breed cow Rs. 160 or Rs. 170. Fodder supply will be sufficient. Hide trade may be affected to a little extent.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gorakshana Sabhas have been organised by the public for the protection of cows. Many cows are being maintained in big Hospitals for milk supply to patients. The owner should bear the expenses.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State. The owners of cattle should not be allowed to transport their cattle outside the State. Import of beef also should be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Parashara Madhaveya condemns cow-slaughter. Jain religion says that no harm should be done to any animal.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action--(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government only. It may affect people accustomed to beef eating to a little extent, but not for a longer period. But they may take to other a vocations in life.

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317. Mr. Sivalagere Naranappa.

District Board Member and Merchant, Sira, Vaishya.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply--(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the poor people and by thieves. The average cost of a cow or bull obtained for slaughter is Rs. 20. Adidravidas, Adikarnatakas, Mussalmans and Christians use beef as food as it is cheaper. This will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds —(Questions 14-25.)

Cows are used for ploughing. Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves the breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) minimises infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply which will commensurate with the cost of maintaining cattle. Hide trade may be affected.

Barren and unserviceable cows are used for ploughing and draught ; but 60 per cent of them are sold away for slaughter.

Gosalas– (Questions 26-27.)

Government may open a Gosala in each district with less cost. They may throw open the State Forests for the grazing of these cattle.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prevention of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State. The Patel of every village should be insisted to get recorded by the purchaser in a register that the cattle he has purchased will not be slaughtered by him. Similar record has to be obtained from the person who transports to adjoining British Territories. There is no harm if beef is imported into the State to those who require it.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Code of Manu and other Hindu Shastras have condemned cow-slaughter.

It has been stated that cows should not be sacrificed in this Kaliyuga.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government only. It may affect those communities given to flesh-eating.

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318. Mr. N. Bhashyachar.

School Master, Malleswaram, Bangalore City, Sri Vaishnava Brahmin.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases milk supply and (3) advances the welfare of the State.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should establish Gosalas and encourage good breed of cattle as they had organised previously.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Religious Scriptures do enjoin that cows should not be slaughtered.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary.

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319. Mr. K. S. Ramaswamiengar.

Shanbhog, Koppa Firka, Anekal Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Cattle are slaughtered in Bangalore, Cantonment, Channapatna, Kolar Gold Fields and Davangere. Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas, Mahomedans and Christians use beef as food.

Grounds bearing on food supply —(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle from the villagers on the plea of protecting them. The average cost of a cow or bull so sold is from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 a head. Prohibition of slaughter does not affect the food supply. The people of India are generally vegetarians and nobody lives barely on meat.

Other economic grounds —(Questions 14-25.)

On an average 80 per cent of cattle will be slaughtered for food. The annual yield of milk from the first class breed is 1,500 seers, second class breed 1,000 seers and the lowest breed 500 seers. Prohibition of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases milk supply, (3) reduces infant mortality, (4) increases manure supply fivefold and may also increase the number of protected cattle 50 times Government should freely throw open the Survey kavals for the grazing of the protected cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government need not establish Gosalas, but it is sufficient for the present to encourage private men who are maintaining greater number of cattle by providing them with money and with gomal lands also free of cost for their grazing.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or outside the State is necessary. A heavy fee should be levied on cattle so exported. Import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Mr. W. H. Harrison, Agriculture Advisor to the Government of India, in one of his elaborate contributions, pointed out that the prosperity of a nation has a direct relation to the protection of a cow. Mr. A Hayne of Chicago has said that the illiteracy and the ignorance of the public have played no small part in jeopardizing the cow protection and milk industry. It was only in the last World's Congress that William Smith, Imperial Dairy Expert stated that of all of the civilised countries in the World, India was probably the most backward in the development of the cow protection and the Dairy Industry. History of Asoka condemns cruelty to animals as now exhibited in the stone inscriptions of those days.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary It should be enforced through the agency of local bodies.

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320. Mr. A. V, Suryanarayana Setty.

Jamindar, Kunigal and President of the Pranidaya Pracharaka Sangha, Tumkur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats. The average cost of a cow or bull procured for slaughter ranges between Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. Adikarnatakas, Mussalmans and Christians use beef as food.

Other economic grounds– (Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases milk supply threefold, (3) reduces infant mortality, (4) increases manure supply three or four times more. Hide trade may be affected, but it is not one of the sources that contribute to economic development of the State.

Gosalas--(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas now and so Government may establish them. Gomal lands should be attached to them.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British Territories. Heavy duty should be levied on cattle exported. Import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds –(Questions 31-32.)

He refers to Yejurveda (ಆನಾಪ್ಯೋಉಸ್ಮಿನ್) (2) Rigveda (ಮಾತಂರುದ್ರಾಣಾಂ ಇತ್ಯಾದಿ) (3) (4) ಫಲ ಬೆ ಅರ ಜೀತನಮಿಂ ವಡಾಮಿಬರಲ್ ಹೈದನಾತ ಎಂಬ ಹಸ್ಲಾರಿ ಮಹಾಪುರುಷರ ವಚನದಿಂದ ಅಹಿಂಸಾತತ್ವವು ಜಗತ್ತಿಗೆ ದಿಕ್ಕಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action– (Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

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321. Mr. D. Ramappa.

Silk Merchant, Molakalmuru.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of Slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Agents of the butchers go to the villages and procure cattle for slaughter under the plea of protecting them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is between Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 per head. Adikarnatakas, Bedars and Voddars use beef as food. Beef is less costly than any other kind of meat.

Other economic grounds --(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases milk supply, and (3) increases manure supply.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas maintained by Government. Government may encourage such institutions opened by private agencies by means of suitable grant-in-aid for their maintenance and by exercising general supervision over their working.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories for purpose of slaughter and (2) for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds– (Questions 31-32.)

He refers to (1) Vedanighantu (Chap. I—II) (2) Shatapata Brahmana (translated by Swami Dayananda), (3) Rigveda (I, 165-40), Atharvana Veda (IX, 5-10-5). Khoran does not insist upon cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action– (Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

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322. Mr. Deevati Siddappa.

Silk Merchant, Molakalmuru, Hindu.

General opinion and recommendation- (Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

It is learnt that slaughter is going on an enormous scale in Bangalore.

Grounds bearing on food supply (Questions 7-13.)

Butchers go to the villages and procure cattle for slaughter from the villagers under the plea of protecting them. The average cost of a cow or a bull so sold ranges between Rs. 15 and Rs. 30. Adikarnatakas, Bedars, and Voddars use beef as food, as it is cheaper. It will not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Generally most of them are sold away for slaughter. Prohibition (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. If restrictions imposed on free-grazing are removed the supply of fodder will be sufficient. Hide trade will not be affected.

Gosalas- (Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas established by Government in the State. It is sufficient for the present if Government encourage Gosalas established by private agencies by means of suitable grants for their maintenance and by exercising general supervision over their working.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle- (Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State as also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Veda Nighantu, Shatapathra Brahmana by Swami Dayananda, and Rigveda condemn cow-slaughter. Khuran also deprecates cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislative is absolutely necessary. It should be administered by Government only. It may be that that may affect our Muslim brothern ; but most of them are vegetarians.

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323. Lady Parvathamma, K. P. Puttanna Chetty, (President.)

Sri Sarada Sthree Samajam, Chamarajpet, Bangalore City.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is recommanded.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Bangalore, Mysore, Kolar and Davangere, cows are slaughtered, after obtaining license from the Municipalities. In some places, they are slaughtered without licenses.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from ignorant raiyats and from thieves. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 20 or even less. Beef is used as food generally by the Adikarnatakas, Adidravidas, Mahomedans and Christians, as it is cheaper. Food supply will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren and unserviceable cows are sold away for slaughter. Prevention of cow-slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply two fold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases supply of manure three fold which will more or less be equal to the cost of maintaining cattle.

Further diseased cattle should be treated in Veterinary Hospitals. The raiyats should be asked to set apart a portion of their holdings for growth of fodder.

The average annual yield of milk from a first class cow is 1,500 seers, second class 1,000 seers, ordinary cow 500 seers. Hide trade will be affected by the prohibition of cow-slaughter.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government should give facilities by way of suitable grants to the raiyats to establish Gosalas in such localities where there can be had plenty of water and fodder. They should also supervise over their working.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for (1) prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories for slaughter by imposing a heavy duty on each head of cattle and (2) for the import of beef into the State as it is said to be an unhealthy food by many European Doctors.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

On religious grounds, mentioned in " Gomahatme " and " Islami Goraksha " translated into Kannada by the members of " Sovangere Goraksha Sangha " from the book written in Urdu by Mr. Syed Nazeer Ahamad, Vakeel of Seetapura, slaughter of cows is to be prevented.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary and is the only way. It should be administered by Government through the agency of Municipalities. It is believed that legislation will not create any communal disturbance, as no such thing has ever occurred in countries, where slaughter of cows is prevented.

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324. Mr. Thontadaya.

Agent of the Hunasumaranahalli Mutt, Hunasamaranahalli, Lingayet.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

More than 40,000 cattle are slaughtered in the Mysore State every year. Above 100 cattle are being slaughtered daily in the Bangalore City only.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers buy cattle for slaughter from the people who have no worldly knowledge. The average cost of cattle per head ranges between Rs. 8 and Rs. 80. Adidravidas, Christians and Mahomedans use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prohibition (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases pure milk supply at a cheaper rate (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply twofold and ensures the prosperity of the State on the whole. Prohibition may put down hide trade for sometime. But the people so affected may take to other kinds of trade. For the protection of the aged and the unserviceable cattle, gomal lands shouldbe freely thrown open as was done in olden days.

Fodder will be found sufficient.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government need not establish Gosalas at present. But it is sufficient if Government permit cattle for grazing in jungles as was done in good old days.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for purposes of slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British Territories and also for the import of beef into the State. Slaughter of cows and other cattle is prohibited by legislation in the States of Baroda, Reeva, Rajakote and Kashmeer.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Vedas, Goutama Smriti, Prayaschitaandra Sekhara and other Religious Scriptures and Shastras condemn cow-slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action (Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government through the agency of Municipalities and other Local Bodies is necessary. If may affect only those people who are accustomed to beef eating in the beginning. But the leaders of those communities may be told about the advantages derived by prevention of slaughter.

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325. Mr. Gojanur Channabasappa Setty.

Merchant, Sagar. (Veerasaiva.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter ranges from Rs. 8 and Rs. 16. It will not affect food supply. If it does, only flesh-eaters may be affected. But they may use vegetables instead.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren and non-milch cows are used for ploughing and draught.

Prohibition of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture (2) improves efficiently the breed of cattle (3) increases pure milk supply (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply. Prohibition does not lessen hide trade. Fodder supply will be found sufficient. For the protection of aged and unserviceable cows, Government should freely throw open gomal lands for the grazing of such cattle.

Gosalas —(Questions 26-27.)

There are no gosalas in the State. Shimoga District does not require it. It is desirable that they should be established by Government.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle —(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary (1) for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories for slaughter and (2) for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Yajurveda, Code of Manu, Yagnavalkya Smriti and Parasara Madhaveeya prohibit cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action —(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. It should be administered by Government through the agency of local bodies. It may effect one or two communities ; but, the good of a majority of people, should be considered.

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326. Mr. Dalavayi Basavalingappa.

Jamindar, Sagar.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle from those whose profession is to sell cattle for slaughter. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter ranges between Rs. 19 and Rs. 20 procuring per head.

Other economic grounds—(Question 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases milk supply, (3) reduces infant mortality and (4) increases manure supply.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no gosalas now and there is no necessity for such a one in the Shimoga District, as people are generally protectors of cattle.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within or outside the State as also for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Yajurveda, Code of Manu, Yagnavalkya Smriti, Parasara Madhaveeya, Vaidyanathaiya Prayaschitta Kanda all prohibit cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. It should be enforced through the agency of local bodies.

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327. Mr. D. S. Hanumantha Rao.

Land Holder and Representative Assembly Member, Doddasanne, Devanahalli Taluk. (Smartha.)

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of all kinds of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter generally from the poor raiyats. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter ranges from Rs. 6 to Rs. 100.

Prevention of slaughter of cattle does not affect the food supply as the same can be made good by the slaughter of poultry sheep, goat, pig and other forest animals.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Barren cows are used for ploughing.

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves the breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortility and (5) increases the supply of manure three-fold, which will more than commensurate with the cost of maintaining cattle. Fodder supply will be found sufficient.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas or Pinjrapoles ought to be established by Government at there own cost at Vanivilas Sagara.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for (1) prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle within the State or to the adjoining British Territories for purpose of slaugther and (2) for the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds--(Questions 31-32.)

There is a religious saying that " Cruelty to animals is a sin ". Shastras also do not enjoin cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action--(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation is necessary. Government should administer it through the agency of the Municipalities, even though it may affect a few communities, it should not be seriously thought of.

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328. Mr. Shah Motigi Lakshmichand.

Cloth Merchant, Bazaar Street, Chikmagalur.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Prevention of slaughter (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle (3) increases milk supply, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas should be opened by Government at every place.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State and for the import of beef into the State.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

No hardship to any community will be caused.

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329. Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.

Jodidar, Tumkur Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Mysore City 3757 cattle are said to have been slaughtered during 1925-26. Bangalore City, Cantonment, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Bowringpet and Davangere are the chief centres of slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats by felling them that they would protect them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. Adi-karnatakas, Christians and Mahomedans use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Seventy-five per cent of cattle are given out for slaughter.

Protection of all cattle (1) promotes agriculture (2) improves breed of cattle by the supply of good breeding bulls to villagers, (3) increases milk supply two-fold (4) reduces infant mortility and (5) increases manure supply two-fold. The annual yield of milk from a first class cow is 1,500 seers, second class 1,000 seers and ordinary cow 500 seers. Hide trade will not be diminished as the hide supply will be constant by the death of cattle in large numbers by natural means.

Gosalas (Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas are now being established. There are now four or five institutions of the kind. Government should encourage gosalas being opened by private bodies by allotting gomal lands to them and they also should establish Pinjarapoles where water and fodder are available.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British Territories. By the levy of heavy duty on cattle exported and by directing the Railway authorities, the police and village officers to prevent transport of cattle at the bordering stations export trade may be stopped. Import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow slaughter is prohibited in Yejurvada, Code of Manu, the Prayaschitta Kanda of Vaidyasala, Bharata and Bhagavata.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

No hardship to any community will be caused and it should be enforced through the Municipal authorities also.

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330. Mr. A. V. Suryanarayana Setty.

Coffee Planter, Arkalgud.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Mysore City 3,757 cattle are said to have been slaughtered during 1925-26. Bangalore City and Contonment, Mysore, Kolar Gold Fields, Bowringpet and Davangere are the chief centres for the slaughter of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats by deceiving them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50. Adi-karnatakas, Christians and Mahomedans use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter does not affect the food supply, as there are very few in the State who use beef as food.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Seventy-five per cent of cattle are sold for slaughter.

Prohibition of all cattle (1) promotes agriculture (2) improves breed of cattle by the supply of good breeding bulls to villagers, (3) increases milk supply two-fold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply two-fold. The annual yield of milk from a 1st class cow is 1,500 seers, 2nd class 1,000 seers and ordinary cow 500 seers. Hide trade will not be diminished as the hide supply will be constant by the death of cattle in large numbers by natural means.

Gosalas (Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas are now being established. There are now four or five institutions of the kind. Government should encourage gosalas being opened by private bodies by allotting gomal lands to them and they should also establish Pinjrapoles in places where there are water and fodder.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to adjoining British Territories. By issuing necessary instructions to the railway, police and village authorities and by levying a heavy duty on cattle exported, the export trade may be stopped. Import of beef into the State is also to be prohibited.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow slaughter is prohibited in Yajurveda, Code of Manu, in Prayaschitta Kanda of Vaidyanath, Bharata and Bhagavata.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary.

No hardship to any community will be caused. And it should be enforced through the Municipal athorities also.

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331. Messrs. (1) Ancha Samaiya, (2) H. Venkataramanaiya, (3) Ramaiya Setty, (4) Subraya Gowda.

Dharmadarsees of Avani Mutt, Mulbagal Taluk.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

Kolar Gold Fields, and Bangalore are the chiefs centres for slaughter.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the Mahomedans who deal in the sale of cattle and from those who are not able to protect them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter is Rs. 20. Adi-Dravidas and Adi Karnatakas and Mahomedans use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. Prohibition does not affect food supply, asthe people of the Mysore State are mostly vegetarians.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

The aged and useless cattle are generally used for ploughing and drawing carts.

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk, (4) reduces infant mortality, and (5) increases manure supply 50 per cent. The annual yield of milk from a 1st class cow is 720 seers, 2nd class 360 seers and ordinary cow 180 seers. Hide trade will not be affected as hides can be obtained by the natural death of cattle in large numbers.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Gosalas may be established by the Municipalities. The average cost of maintenance of an animal is about Rs. 1-8-0 per mensem.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State and to the adjoining British territories is also necessary for prohibiting the import of beef into the State.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Cow slaughter is prohibited in Ramayana, Mahabharata, and Vedas.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and its enforcement by Government directly are absolutely necessary. No harm to any community will be caused.

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332. Mr. T. C. Raghavendrappa.

Bench Magistrate, Chintamani.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In Bangalore, Kolar Gold Fields and some other places cattle are slaughtered.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the ignorant raiyats on the plea of maintaining them. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 40 Adi-karnatakas, Musalmans and Christians use beef as food. Beef is sold cheaper. Prohibition of slaughter of cattle does not affect food supply.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply two-fold, (4) reduces infant mortality, (5) increases manure supply three-fold. The annual yield of milk from a 1st class cow is 1,500 seers, 1,000 seers from a 2nd class cow and 500 seers from an ordinary cow. If all cattle are protected, fodder supply will remain constant, since 90 per cent of cattle are generally in villages and the demand for more fodder may be made up by the sale by increased supply of manure and by the allotment of gomal lands by Government as in olden days. Hide trade will remain constant as the hide of cattle dying a natural death will be got in large quantities.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no gosalas in the State. Government should encourage gosalas being established by the public by allotting gomal lands. They should also establish Pinjrapoles near the beds of big tanks and in other places where there are water and fodder facilities.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British Territories. Legislation prohibiting the import of beef into the State is also necessary.

Religious grounds—(Questions 31-32.)

Religious texts strictly prohibit cow slaughter.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and its enforcement by Government directly are absolutely necessary. No harm to any community will be caused.

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333. Mr. Budigere Gundu Rao.

Inamdar, Budigere.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Statistics—(Questions 4-6.)

In the Nagavara slaughter house within the limits of the Bangalore Cantonment 10,000 cows, 10,000 sheep, 1,000 aged bulls and 10,000 goats are slaughtered. Bangalore City, Bangalore Cantonment, Devanhalli and Hoskote are the chief centres for slaughter of cattle.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers procure cattle for slaughter from the dealers in cattle and from their agents. There are many butchers in Sankanipura of Hoskote Taluk. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25. Mahomedans use beef as food. Beef is not a staple food and as such nobody lives merely upon it and so, food supply of the State will not be affected.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) increases milk supply, (3) reduces infant mortality and (4) increases manure supply. Hallikar cow gives 1½ to 2 seers, Gidukar cow 2 to 2½ seers, and Amrit Mahal cow 2 to 5 seers a day. Prohibition of slaughter does not deminish hide trade. The price of beef will be the same as that of any other meat. Government should freely throw open State Forests for the grazing of aged and useless cattle.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

Government may establish Gosalas with less cost. Formerly in the days of Rani Ahalya Bayi, gosalas were established by Government and inam lands were given to the employees who looked the maintenance of cattle in the said Gosalas.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within the State or to the adjoining British Territories heavy duty should be levied in cattle exported. Prohibition of import of beef into the State may not prove a success.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation and its enforcement by Government directly are necessary. Mahomedans and other beef-eating community will be affected, but a great benefit will accrue to a majority of people in the State.

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334. Mr. G. P. Rangappa.

Patel of Gollarahalli, Honuali.

General opinion and recommendation—(Questions 1-3.)

Prohibition of slaughter of cattle is necessary.

Grounds bearing on food supply—(Questions 7-13.)

Butchers obtain cattle for slaughter from the poor raiyats without intimating them of their intention of killing those cattle. The average cost of a cow or bull sold for slaughter varies from Rs. 10 to Rs. 50. Ninety five per cent of cattle are generally given for slaughter.

Other economic grounds—(Questions 14-25.)

Protection of cattle (1) promotes agriculture, (2) improves breed of cattle, (3) increases milk supply three fold, (4) reduces infant mortality and (5) increases manure supply three-fold. More demand for fodder due to prohibition can be met with from the saleproceeds of manure supply. There is no difference between the price of beef and other kind of meat.

Gosalas—(Questions 26-27.)

There are no Gosalas in the State. It is not absolutely necessary for Government to establish Gosalas. If they want to do so, they may do so at a small cost.

Opinion regarding the prohibition of sale or transport of protected cattle—(Questions 28-30.)

Legislation is necessary for the prohibition of sale or transport of cattle for slaughter within or outside the State and also of export of beef into the State.

Recommendations regarding legislation or executive action—(Questions 33-39.)

Legislation by Government is necessary. No harm to any community is believed to be caused.

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